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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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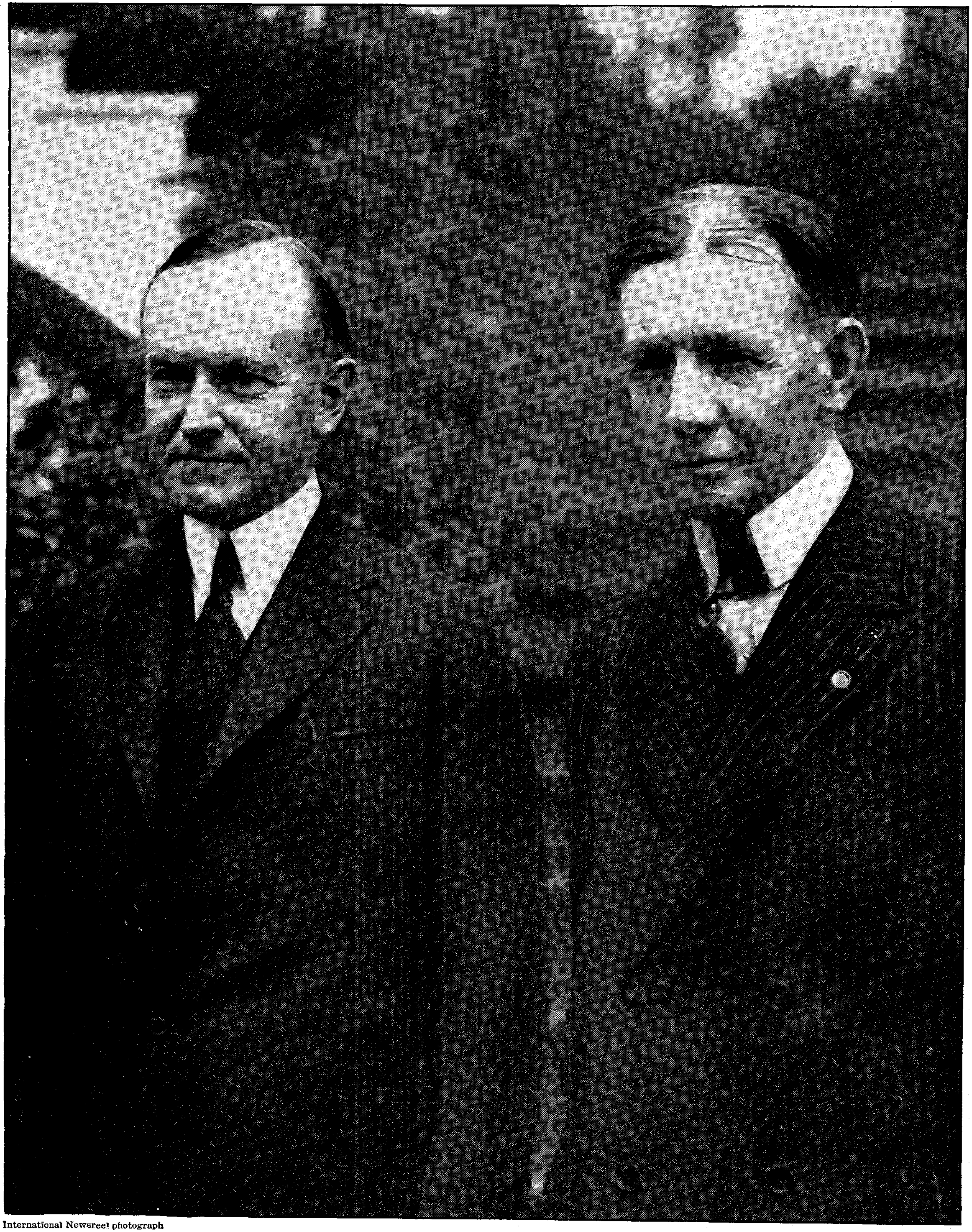


International Newsreel photograph

FACING FOUR YEARS OF RESPONSIBILITY

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

CALVIN COOLIDGE AS THE VICTORY-MAKER

WHEN "A POLITICAL AVALANCHE slipt down off the shoulders of the Vermont hills and went roaring from the Atlantic to the Pacific, while the elephant trumpeted victory," to quote the exultant words of one Republican paper, it seems that many interesting facts were made clear to the political observers. One of these facts, incidentally, was the impressive similarity between the result of the actual balloting on Election Day and the result foreshadowed by THE LITERARY DIGEST'S nation-wide poll. In fact, as we go to press, the actual Coolidge representation in the Electoral College seems to be 379, the Davis representation 139, and that of La Follette 13—the exact figures forecast by our poll. Another political fact illuminated by the election returns and discust by editorial writers of all parties is President Coolidge's tremendous strength with the voters. If Calvin Coolidge is "a myth" created by the press of the Republican party, as some of his opponents have maintained, then, remarks the independent Kansas City *Star*, it is "the cleverest myth ever set up in the political arena." For "it was not the Republican party that won the election, but Calvin Coolidge, personally and alone," declares the independent Republican St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which adds: "The people did not vote for a party, they voted for a man; and this expression of confidence is all the more striking in view of the high character and exceptional ability of John W. Davis, the man opposed to him by the Democratic party." If salvation by election is the Calvinistic doctrine, then Coolidge is well named, says another writer. "Calvin Coolidge was the issue, and to the President belongs the victory," avers the Republican Boston *Transcript*, which hails the result as "a triumph of American character." "No other man," thinks the Republican Boston *Herald*, "could have saved his party from defeat." "The verdict of the people is a vote of confidence in President Coolidge, and it is deserved," declares the Republican Portland *Oregonian*. "Never in the history of American politics has there been a tribute so complete, so overwhelming," avers the Republican New York *Herald Tribune*, referring to the unprecedented size of the popular vote for the President, who spent most of the campaign silently attending to his duties and almost ignoring politics. Coolidge's, agrees the Republican New York *Sun*, "is the greatest of Presidential victories"—despite the fact that Mr. Harding carried thirty-seven States in 1920 as against Mr. Coolidge's thirty-four this year. The very qualities of mind and character that endear Mr. Coolidge to the American people, many editors note, are found in his brief post-election message to the American people, in which he says in part:

OUR REAL RULERS

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and Mrs. Charles G. Dawes.

> "I can only express my simple thanks to all those who have contributed to this result and plainly acknowledge that it has been brought to pass through the work of a Divine Providence, of which I am but one instrument. Such powers as I have I dedicate to the service of all my country and of all my countrymen.
>
> "In the performance of the duties of my office I can not ask for anything more than the sympathetic consideration which my fellow-Americans have always bestowed upon me. I have no appeal except to the common sense of all the people. I have no pledge except to serve them. I have no object except to promote their welfare."

Democratic as well as Republican editors interpret the election result as a personal triumph. Thus the Brooklyn *Eagle*, asserting that the President "is much stronger than his party," goes on to say: "The vote given to Mr. Coolidge means that the country has confidence in him. It can not mean that the country has confidence in the Republican reactionaries, who did their best, or worst, to plant thorns along his path in the Presidency." "The stroke of fate which made Mr. Coolidge President, and later the Republican candidate, served in large degree to eliminate from the minds of the electorate the issue of his party's betrayal of the public trust," remarks the Baltimore *Sun*; and in still another Democratic paper, the Boston *Post*, we read that the result "means not so much a triumph of Republicans collected in a party as the victory of a man of character who has appealed to the whole country."

Independent papers also see a victory for Mr. Coolidge rather

FRIENDS of THE DIGEST will be pleased to know that as we go to press the number of electoral votes given the candidates in the election are: Coolidge 379, Davis 139, La Follette 13—or the exact totals forecast by the DIGEST poll in our issue of November 1, three days before the election.

than for his party in the election results. Thus the independent Utica *Press* declares that "the people have shown that President Coolidge is honest, capable and courageous." "The voters gave their confidence to Mr. Coolidge and not to the Republican party," avers the independent New Haven *Journal-Courier*, which goes on to say:

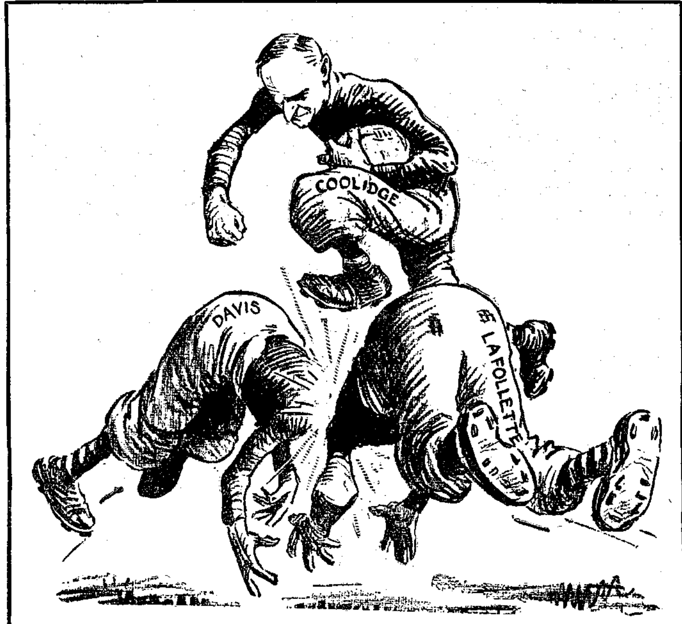
> "Another candidate for President than Mr. Coolidge, one more representative of the party as it frankly is, would have had to meet the odium of the old organization and pay the penalty of its gross misdemeanors. The voters refused to punish him for the sins of the fathers. His unquestioned sincerity and integrity triumphed over both disappointment and chagrin. Therein lies the lesson of the campaign; if the Republican party at large interprets this victory in the only way it can be interpreted it will accept the Coolidge leadership. The victory given Mr. Coolidge is the opportunity given his party to rise to great political achievement. This, or the chaos which political enemies have charged."

As the Boston *Globe*, another independent paper, sees it, "when the leadership of the party was thrust upon Calvin Coolidge, the Republicans seemed hastening to defeat," and the result on November 4 "shows how completely he turned the tide." "There is no popular mandate for corruption in the outcome of the Presidential election," declares the Springfield *Republican*, which adds: "What we see is more nearly the enthronement of 'the New England conscience.'" And in Mr. Hearst's New York *American* we read:

> "It was because the people liked and trusted Mr. Coolidge. They like his calm, judicial ways. They like his simple, homely virtues. They believe it is a good thing for a President not to make up his mind too rapidly. They like his independence. He lost no votes by his vetoes of legislation that was nationally popular. That is an encouraging sign for the institution of democracy."

But others interpret the result differently. Thus the Republican San Diego *Union* hails the election as "a tremendous indorsement accorded the Republican party after a four-year test of Republican administration." As this California paper sees it: "The election of 1920 was a great Democratic defeat. This election is a great Republican victory." In North Dakota the Fargo *Tribune* (Ind.) sees the result as an expression of confidence in both Calvin Coolidge and the Republican party; but the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Ind.) assures us that it was primarily "neither a Republican victory nor a Coolidge triumph," but an expression of fear. Says this Ohio paper:

> "The fear that the election might be thrown into Congress drove sober-thinking men and women in all sections of the country to a realization that constitutional rights and privileges were being seriously threatened and in danger of destruction. There became apparent weeks ago a determination on the part of the responsible voter that no risks could be taken and that safety lay in support of one or the other of the major party candidates. Because of the Bryan incubus, which hung like a millstone around the neck of Mr. Davis, the Democratic nominee, hundreds of thousands of Democrats throughout the nation reluctantly threw off party allegiance with a determination to have their votes make certain and sure the constitutional functioning of the electoral college."



PUTTING IT OVER

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

Many papers agree with this opinion that fear on the part of conservative Democrats that the La Follette vote might deadlock the Electoral College and throw the election into Congress swung hundreds of thousands of votes to Coolidge. The people voted to keep Coolidge in the White House, says the Democratic Louisville *Courier-Journal*, because "the man in the mart, the factory, the store—the business interests—had been conjured into a semi-panic by the Republican strategists over the possibility that La Follette might dictate the next President." Furthermore, adds this Kentucky paper, "the Ku Klux Klan all over the country went solidly for Coolidge." The result is an expression of "fear rather than fealty," agrees the Democratic Houston *Chronicle*. But the Democratic Birmingham *Age-Herald* warns the Republican party that it "has not received from the people a new mandate of pillage, but a new opportunity to redeem itself from its past record"; and it goes on to say:

> "This nation, riding on the crest of an enviable wave of prosperity while other nations are deprest, has merely given hostages to time until chaotic world conditions shall have subsided into some semblance of stability. The national house-cleaning has been postponed, not abandoned."

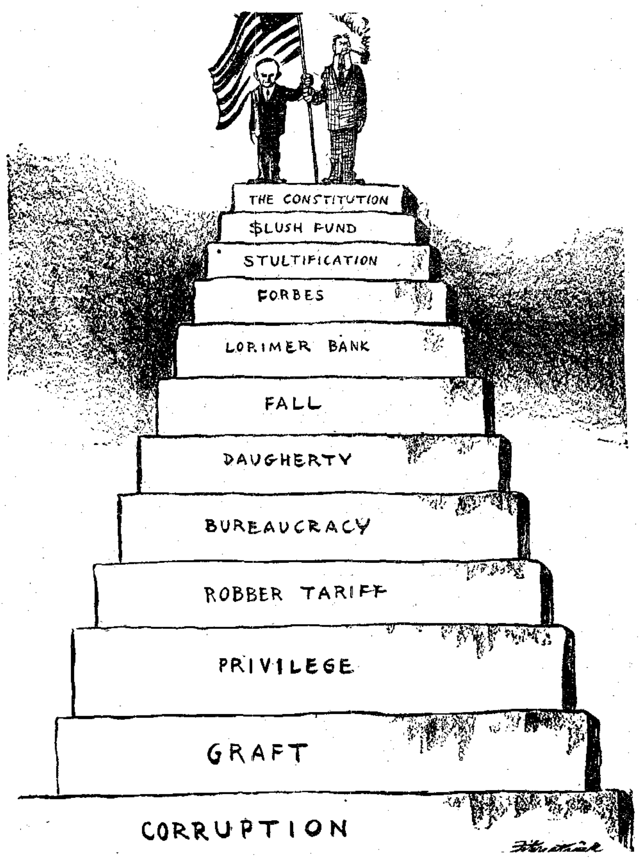
But this house-cleaning, when the time comes, will be done by "a great American Labor party," predicts the Socialist Milwaukee *Leader*, which regrets that meanwhile "the voters have unwittingly put the seal of their approval upon corruption in government and have sanctioned the stealing of the public domain by private profiteers. We may now expect every citizen who has an itching palm to make a boarding-house reach for Uncle Sam's money and property."

"A triumph of supersalesmanship" is the way the Democratic Philadelphia *Record* characterizes the election; and it goes on to explain that the Republican party, "the greatest publicity organization in the world,"

> "Has sold the majority of the American people on the idea that President Coolidge is better fitted to govern the country than his distinguished Democratic opponent; on the theory that graft in high places is not a party liability; on the proposition that tariff extortion is a wholesome economic practise, beneficial to the consumer; and on the suggestion that the Constitution was in danger because the misguided people of a handful of States wished to amend it."

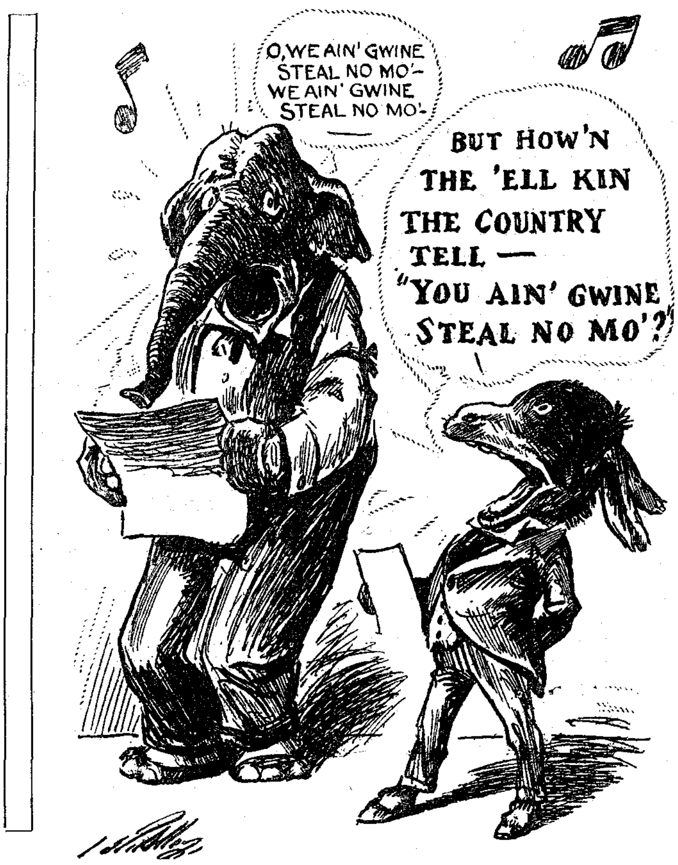
As a result of this supersalesmanship, thinks the Democratic Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "the least deserving Republican Administration in fifty years of American history has received another four-year lease of power"; and the Virginia paper adds despondently:

> "With the recommissioning of Coolidge there passes beyond the pale of realization for at least four more years anything like effective American participation in the world's collective effort to curb war, limit armaments and guarantee peace. Neither President



WHAT PRICE VICTORY?

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*


O, WE AIN' GWINE STEAL NO MO'— WE AIN' GWINE STEAL NO MO'
BUT HOW'N THE 'ELL KIN THE COUNTRY TELL — "YOU AIN' GWINE STEAL NO MO'?"

DISCONCERTING ACCOMPANIMENT

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

TWO JEERS FROM THE DEFEATED SIDE

Coolidge nor the party leaders who dictate his foreign policy have for this phase of world effort anything more than empty applause."

Less pessimistic is the tone of another Southern Democratic paper, the Louisville *Times,* which predicts that—

"President Coolidge, now free to form his own Cabinet and make his own record, may develop qualities of leadership which will make him an abler President than he has been as the heir of President Harding."

Above all other sources of Mr. Coolidge's strength, according to the New York *World,* the leading organ of Northern Democracy, was "the successful identification of Mr. Coolidge with economic prosperity." To quote *The World* further:

"Mr. Coolidge attached to his party by the strongest bonds of self-interest the business men of the nation. They came to him on the Mellon plan, they came to him on the tariff, they came to him on the veto of the bonus, they came to him on his vetoes of expenditures, they came to him on his and Mr. Dawes's firmness with organized labor. Then luck of the most extraordinary sort played into Mr. Coolidge's hands. Wheat failures in the rest of the world brought prosperity to the insurgent Republican farmers of the West, and Mr. Coolidge became the advance agent of prosperity wherever the Republican party operates.

"The next great source of Mr. Coolidge's strength was the La Follette movement. La Follette was taken to mean the horrors of income-tax publicity, of government interference with and actual entrance into business."

Under President Coolidge, avers the Seattle *Times* (Ind.), "America looks forward to years of prosperity." The Coolidge victory, says the Republican Los Angeles *Express,* is "a signal to American business that now the brakes may be thrown off and industry go full speed ahead." Under the Administration of President Coolidge "the outlook is brighter than it has been at any time since the Armistice was signed," declares the Republican Hartford *Courant.* "The nation is secure and will prosper," says the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.). With the election "the country has turned the corner," says Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation. The voters "overlooked colossal shortcomings by former officials of the Administration," thinks the independent Newark *News.* The same fact is exprest in cynical terms by the Democratic Memphis *Commercial Appeal,* which says:

"Fall, Forbes and their crew are washed of oil theft and falsehood. It is the year of the golden calf. Uncle Sam should take out more burglar insurance, if the rates have not become prohibitive on account of the increased hazard."

"A new atmosphere, an atmosphere of party regularity" in Washington, is predicted by the Wichita *Eagle,* for Mr. Coolidge. remarks the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* (Rep.), "will now be President in his own right."

The party "expects that the Coolidge of the next few years will be quite a different person than the Coolidge of the last year," writes George Van Slyke in the Republican New York *Sun;* and he goes on to say:

"He has been President by accident. Now he is President in his own right with a Congress which he carried through by his own personal strength.

"As for the Republican party, its problem of leadership is solved. There is now no doubt about that. Coolidge is leader and boss. The old Senate crowd, which has tried at every point of contact to assert its power, is now silenced. The President with a comfortable working majority in both Houses of Congress will be in position to get about all he wants."

"Colonel Roosevelt for a year after he succeeded McKinley followed in the latter's footsteps before striking out on his own," the Newark *News* reminds us. "Then, and then only, did the magnitude of the man appear. So may it be with Coolidge."

"AL" SMITH AS DEMOCRACY'S LEADER

ALFRED E. SMITH is "the eighth wonder of the world," according to one Democratic chieftain; a Republican daily admits that he is "the wonder man of politics." Such tributes come from the fact that he was elected Governor last week by a margin of 115,000 votes, and was the only Democrat elected on the State ticket, while the Republican national ticket was piling up a plurality of 850,000 in New York State. And it is also noted that he is the only Governor to be elected to Albany for three terms for nearly a century. His strength in the election is characterized by the New York *World* (Dem.) as a tribute of the people of New York State to their Governor's "high honesty, extraordinary ability and rich humanity." His reelection, says the Republican New York *Herald Tribune*, "was unquestionably a vote of confidence." Thus, remarks the Newark *News*, from outside the State, "Governor Smith emerges from the Democratic wreck a bigger figure than ever before." A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General under Wilson, a leading contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1920, thus hails the New York Governor—"The nation's Democracy must now look to you as its leader." "National leadership is his beyond doubt," declares the New York *Bulletin* (Dem.), for he has "turned national party warning into State-wide and national rejoicing. The Democratic party can not be hopelessly lost when its leader in the greatest of all its States gives to it a smashing victory." This "mighty champion," insists *The Bulletin*, is the leader who can "revive the spirit of the national party for future national victory." In another New York Democratic paper, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, it is stated by a writer on politics that Governor Smith's victory "gives him first claim on the Democratic Presidential nomination four years from now." In the first place, it is noted, John W. Davis will be under obligation to support Smith in 1928 in return for the support Governor Smith gave him throughout the campaign just ended. "The argument of the Southern and Western Democrats that Smith can not carry New York with its forty-five electoral votes in a Presidential year stands practically refuted," on the basis of the voting last week. A definite program leading up to Governor Smith's nomination in 1928 is now being considered in Democratic circles, we are told. It seems, according to the writer in *The Eagle*, that—

> "If present plans are carried out, Governor Smith will run for United States Senator two years from now against James W. Wadsworth. A victory over Wadsworth would give Smith nearly two whole years to talk to the people of the nation from the floor of the United States Senate.
>
> "He would go into the next Democratic National Convention a far stronger candidate and with several additional arguments in favor of his nomination."

That there is some popular support for such a program is indicated by several of the answers collected by "the inquiring photographer" of the New York *Daily News*, who finds one man convinced by the election that had Smith "been nominated for the Presidency he would have won"; another man certain that Smith "still has an excellent chance for the Presidency, because he is the best qualified and the leading Democratic candidate anywhere"; and another observing that he has "done the well-nigh impossible in beating a Roosevelt." A woman, in reply to the same questioner, declares "that Governor Smith is not only the leader of the Democratic party in the State, but he is also the leader in the nation." Another woman voter thinks that Smith "will probably be the national Democratic choice next time," and adds that "his welfare bills, his kindliness and thoughtfulness for women in the eight-hour and other bills have won him the affection of everybody."

"AREN'T YOU TIRED OF BEING A WINNER?"

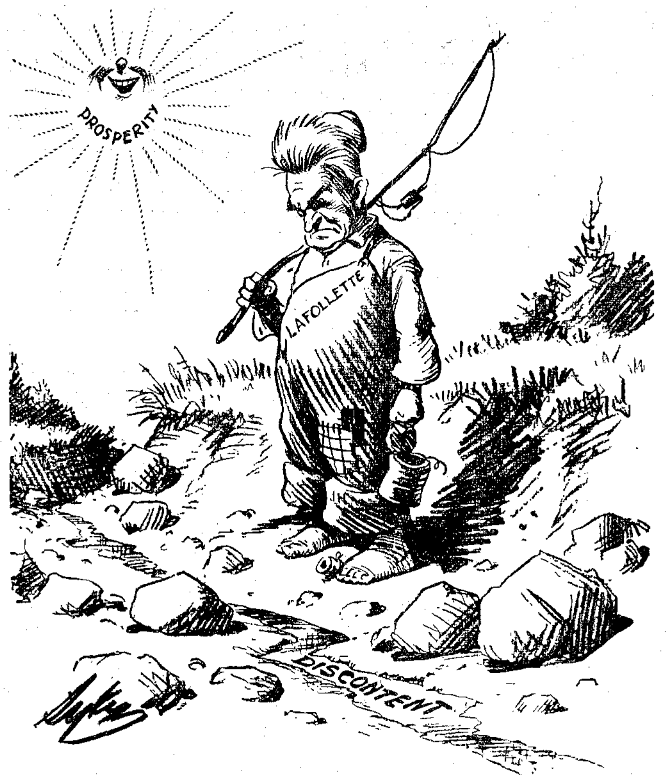
So some one asked Governor Smith. He doesn't look it.

But before Governor Smith can run for President, he has at least two more years as Governor in Albany, where he will be handicapped by the fact that all the minor State officers and the majority in both houses of the legislature are Republican. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) fears that "with a hostile legislature against him, the Governor will probably fare no better with his executive budget and other State reform measures at the next session than he fared at the last." One Republican paper, the New York *Evening Post*, asserts that in view of Governor Smith's diminished plurality this year as compared with 1922, "he has no mandate to force his policies upon a hostile legislature." Another Republican paper, the Troy *Record*, takes a different view of the Governor's position, saying that he will go to Albany to be "stabilized" by "strong Republican majorities and by Republican department heads." This will mean that he will have to "rely on statesmanship much more heavily than on politics, as too often in the past." Hence "it is conceivable that the very situation may leave him two years hence with a record far less vulnerable from the standpoint of real statecraft than it is to-day." Governor Smith says that all this talk of a deadlock in Albany "is a joke":

> "It only furnished those fellows with a bum alibi. I got more progressive legislation during the past two years with a Republican Assembly than has been accomplished in many years."

FUTURE OF THE LA FOLLETTE PARTY

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION raised by the Presidential campaign, thinks W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the independent Seattle *Times*, is whether the La Follette party "can build a permanent structure upon the foundation of a broken Democracy, or must go the way of all third parties since the Civil War." "La Follette's defeat not only obliterates him as a Presidential factor and as the founder of a new party," says a political writer in the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "but deprives him of the balance of power control of Senate and House of Representatives. It tumbles him out of his dominance in Congress." Nevertheless, the Senator from Wisconsin, rapidly approaching the alloted three-score-and-ten mark, announces that he will fight on, no matter what happens, and the independent St. Louis *Star* and other independent papers predict that the "third" party will not die with the defeat of La Follette. From a labor source—the president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, at Cleveland—we are assured that "the popular vote given La Follette and Wheeler has laid the foundation for a new political party."



GONE DRY

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

"Permanent political parties," said Senator La Follette last July in announcing his candidacy, "have been born in this country after, and not before, national campaigns, and they have come from the people, not from the proclamations of individual leaders. If the hour is at hand for the birth of a new party, the American people next November will register their will by a vote of such magnitude that a new political party will be inevitable." It is apparent, however, notes Ashmun Brown, Washington correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, that "Senator La Follette reserves to himself the right to define what is a vote of 'such magnitude,' and that anything over 4,000,000 will be deemed sufficient by him." This prediction, made on November 2, is borne out by the Senator's statement at Madison, Wisconsin, three days later, in which he said:

> "The American people have chosen to retain in power the reactionary Republican Administration, with its record of corruption and subservience to the dictates of organized monopoly.
>
> "The Progressives will not be dismayed by this result. We have just begun to fight. There can be no compromise on the fundamental issues for which we stand. The loss of this one battle in the age-long struggle of the masses against the privileged few is but an incident. I call upon all Progressives to close ranks and gird themselves for the next battle. We have not been defeated, but overwhelmed for the time being by the use of slush funds, intimidating, technical obstruction and abuse of power in securing a place for independent electors on the ballot, and in the count and return of the vote.
>
> "Until more complete returns are available it is impossible to forecast what the reaction of this result will be upon the Progressives with regard to the future. But in so far as I am personally concerned, I am enlisted for life in the struggle to break the combined power of the private monopoly system over government and restore it to the people."

Representative John M. Nelson, of Wisconsin, La Follette campaign manager, sounded an even more militant note when he declared that, regardless of the election results, the independent party will be kept intact and that it will enter the Congressional elections of 1926 and the Presidential election of 1928. "Senator La Follette has run a brave race," declares Mr. Hearst's New York *American,* "and both the Democratic and Republican parties must reckon with the 4,000,000 Progressive voters who flocked to his standard." Of the Wisconsin Senator's avowed purpose to abolish the power of the Supreme Court to veto Congressional legislation this paper says:

> "La Follette is right in his principle, wrong in his method. We need to modify, not abolish, the Supreme Court's power to veto legislation. He has done the service of bringing the issue before the people. It has not been settled in this election. By 1928 it may be the leading plank in the platform of the party that wins."

In the opinion of Victor Berger, editor of the Socialist Milwaukee *Leader*, "it is absolutely necessary to the welfare of the American people that the new political movement should be solidified into a regular party." To the independent Cleveland *Press*, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, however, "the rise of a new Progressive party is an accomplished fact," and the independent St. Louis *Star* agrees that, while the "third" party has been "set back, it has not been suppress. Socialistic party development has been slower here than in older countries, but it is here to stay."

Norman Hapgood, editor of *Hearst's International* magazine, says in a signed editorial in the New York *American:*

> "The La Follette bloc is going right on with its work in Congress, with a good prospect of doing what it did in the last session. In spite of their enormous victory, the Republicans have no buggy-ride ahead of them. The farmer will keep on making a loud sound, meaning that he wants something. What are they going to give him?
>
> "Also the President is committed to the attempt to change the tax plan passed by the last Congress and substitute one more satisfactory to the rich. Will he actually try it?
>
> "If he does, he will fail, regardless of his triumph yesterday. We must not forget the size of Mr. Harding's victory, yet he was beaten on his railroad loan, his World Court, his ship subsidy, and the Congressional elections two years later went strongly against his party.
>
> "This is a very conservative nation, politically speaking, as compared with most of the leading nations of Europe. We knew it before, and the landslide yesterday gave us a good stiff reminder of the fact again.
>
> "By the time the Progressive leaders meet in Washington in January, they will examine the situation in cold blood, without any illusions. They fought this election without any organization, without local candidates, without money. They will probably want to be in a condition to take all possible advantage of their opportunities if two and four years from now the pendulum is swinging toward liberalism.
>
> "My guess is that, looking at these dominating truths, the

Progressive leaders will develop a good deal of difference of opinion between now and the January meeting, but will probably decide to organize the new party.

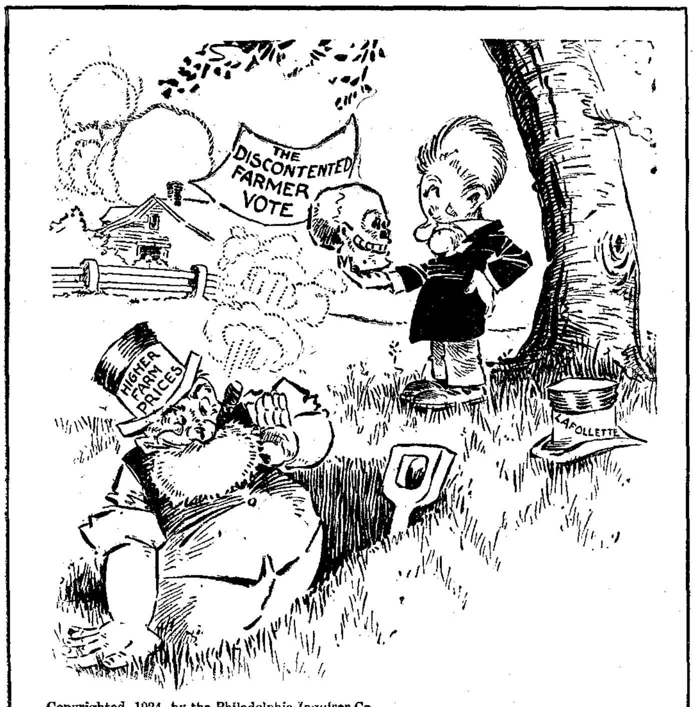
"If they do organize this new party the Democrats will have a problem also. With the three parties fighting again in 1928, and with the Progressives organized and stronger, it won't be the Democrats who will win, unless they put forth a candidate so radical and so strong that he will take all the wind out of the Progressive sails."

By far the majority of editors, on the other hand, appear to be of a different opinion. "La Follette as an issue can now be definitely dismissed," asserts the Wichita *Beacon* (Ind. Rep.). "La Follette has ceased to be a Presidential possibility, and that the 'third' party will continue to function does not seem possible after its crushing defeat," says a paper from the Senator's own State, the Racine *Times-Call* (Ind. Rep.). "The returns have punctured his pretensions and made a mockery of the predictions of his followers," declares the independent New York *Evening Post*. According to the independent Newark *News:*

"La Follette and the things he stood for are not the nucleus of a true liberal movement. Any liberal movement that hopes to be a real competitor with the major parties must at bottom take cognizance of the fact that natural law can not be suspended by legislative fiat, and must have for its aim, not the lining up of class against class, but the good of the whole people."

"Tho the significance of the La Follette popular vote must not be ignored," notes the New York *Telegram and Mail* (Rep.), "the fact remains that it did not reach the proportions of the Roosevelt-Progressive vote of 1912, either in popular strength or in electoral votes." In fact, points out the independent Chicago *Post*, "while Roosevelt's vote equaled 27 per cent. of the total in 1912, the La Follette vote is only 13 per cent. of the total cast this year. And if the Roosevelt vote was not sufficient foundation for a Progressive party having hopes of ultimate success, it may well be questioned whether there is any prospect for the continued existence of the La Follette movement." For, observes the Rochester *Herald* (Ind. Dem.):

"The La Follette party represents an aggregation of protest, rather than a definite new movement that is likely to last. Its leader is a man well past middle life and physically unfit for leadership such as would be required for a campaign four years hence. Besides it can not swallow the Democratic party any more successfully than could Roosevelt's Bull Moosers devour the Republican party."



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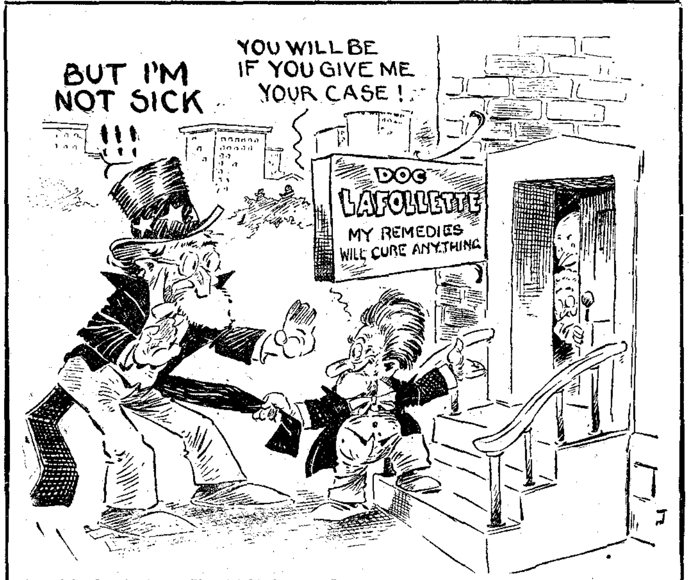
THE WISCONSIN HAMLET

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.


BUT I'M NOT SICK !!!
YOU WILL BE IF YOU GIVE ME YOUR CASE !
DOC LAFOLLETTE
MY REMEDIES WILL CURE ANYTHING

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NO DOUBT ABOUT IT

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

Another joint in the La Follette armor is found by the Kansas City *Star*, an independent daily and a warm supporter of Roosevelt. In the opinion of this paper, the La Follette following contains "too many divergent and hostile elements for a lasting party. Outside the Socialists, it has no support that promises permanence." As the New York *World* (Dem.), sees the present situation:

"Mr. La Follette is the greatest bloc leader of his times, but he has still to found a party. Having failed utterly to rally the farmers of the West, he came East in an effort to capture the labor vote. He succeeded only in dividing and demoralizing it.

"The same thing happened to Mr. La Follette's attempts to rally racial groups. His appeal to the Germans to vote as Germans failed, happily for the country; his appeal to the Irish failed. In fact, his whole campaign blew up in the last month through the inability of the leaders of blocs to deliver the blocs, and the inability of Mr. La Follette to make up his mind what he was trying to do or what he stood for.

"Mr. La Follette is leading the same sort of movement that he has led for twenty years. His strength is the same strength in certain specific areas. His victories are the same victories. For where he won any measure of success on Tuesday it was not in the Presidential elections, but in Congress."

In a Washington dispatch to the independent Seattle *Times*, W. W. Jermane says:

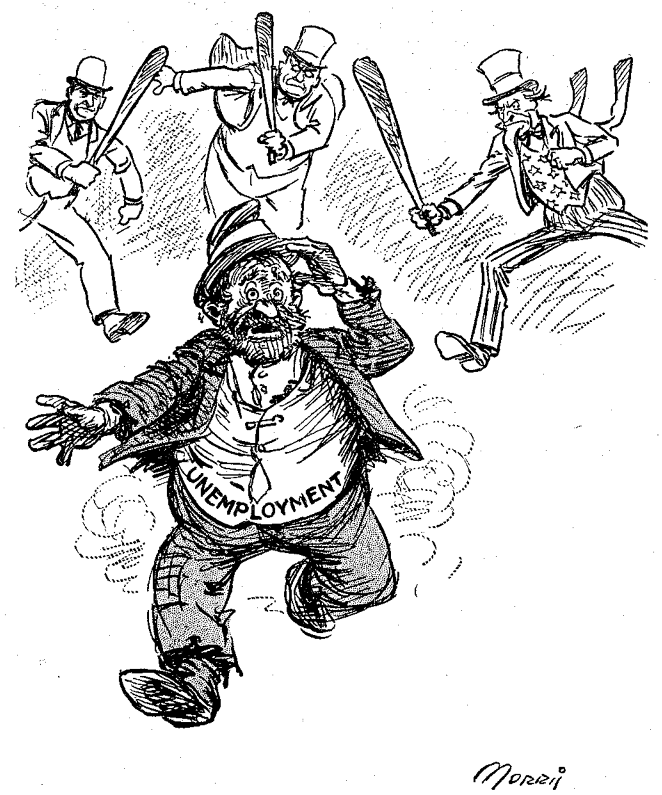
"It is safe to say that a great company of people voted for La Follette, not because they indorsed what he stood for, but because they could in no other way express their lack of confidence in, and respect for, party government as it had been exemplified since 1912 (exclusive of the war years), and especially as they had found it since March 4, 1921.

"This protest vote is not radical, altho to a considerable degree it is liberal. Some of it is conservative. As a whole, however, it had become disgusted with the breakdown of party government. When the time comes to make a total of the popular vote, it will be seen that a great majority of the people, whether voting for Coolidge or for Davis, were opposed in principle to the radicalism of the La Follette platform.

"This does not mean that there will be no liberal party to oppose the conservative Republican party; for there will be. It means that this liberal party, whether created by La Follette or by a rebirth of the Democracy, will have few, if any, radical tendencies, but will be liberal in fact as well as in name. There is a place for a true liberal party in this country, and the education for which the recent campaign was responsible will help find it. But there is no place for a radical party."

MILLIONS ALWAYS OUT OF WORK

WHILE IT IS TRUE that business is improving, and that employment, total earnings, and earnings per worker have steadily increased during the past four months in nearly all industries and in practically every part of the country, as shown in reports of the U. S. Employment Service, the Russell Sage Foundation, of New York City, nevertheless declares, after a five-year survey extending into 31 cities in this country and Canada, that, "averaging good and bad years, 10 to 12 per cent. of all workers—1,000,000 to 6,000,000—are out of work all the time, and wide-spread unemployment is always present, with far-reaching economic, social, psychological, and moral bearings." Moreover, "thousands of men and women are being exploited through commercial employment bureaus," we are told. The Foundation, however, does not claim that its figures on unemployment, which were gathered during the past two decades, are necessarily indicative of present conditions.



"THEY'RE AFTER ME!"
Federal, State and municipal cooperation to end unemployment.
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"Obviously," remarks the New Haven *Register*, "the purpose of this survey is to jar the public out of its smug notion that if there is a lull in the murmur of the unemployed, everything is all right. The investigators think a good deal of the trouble is unavoidable. They present the facts. The public is expected to do something about it." As the Boston *Transcript* explains:

> "A great many who depend on their own labor for daily bread are constantly gript by the fear that the supply of to-day will be the lack of to-morrow. Nothing worse economically and socially can be imagined, nor, as the report declares, does it fail to increase industrial unrest, which is pretty much the same as saying that it has a direct political effect."

"Certainly," agrees the Baltimore *Sun*, "the abuses to which attention is drawn can not be allowed to thrive unchecked." For, we are reminded by the New Haven paper, "the barometer of public welfare rises or falls with the degree of employment. One to six millions of people out of work in this country means suffering, waste, and chaos. It means unrest and detriment all along the line." "No worker, especially an unskilled worker, can be expected to become or to remain a good citizen who feels that society has slammed its door in his face," observes the Peoria *Transcript*. In the opinion of the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

> "Every public-spirited citizen would like to see some system established that would expand and improve our pitifully inadequate free public employment service. Until this is accomplished it is impossible to do anything constructive toward relieving the situation of the unemployed. In fact, it is not possible even to know the extent of unemployment, let alone the chances open for finding work."

"Here is a chance for the Government to distinguish itself in handling a national problem nationally," suggests the Minneapolis *Star*, which looks upon every man out of a job as "a liability to his community and to business." "When a man isn't working, he must eat, wear clothes, and have heat and shelter. And these have to be produced by some one," explains the Ogden *Standard-Examiner*. In this Western paper's opinion:

> "The most sensible suggestion for keeping the idle busy is that the Government, States and municipalities should embark on big engineering projects when times are dull. Thus hundreds of thousands or millions of men could be utilized at such needed construction work as the building of roads, bridges, public buildings and parks."

One conclusion drawn from the Russell Sage Foundation's investigation, however, is that we must have public employment bureaus to take the place of the private fee-charging agencies. According to the Foundation:

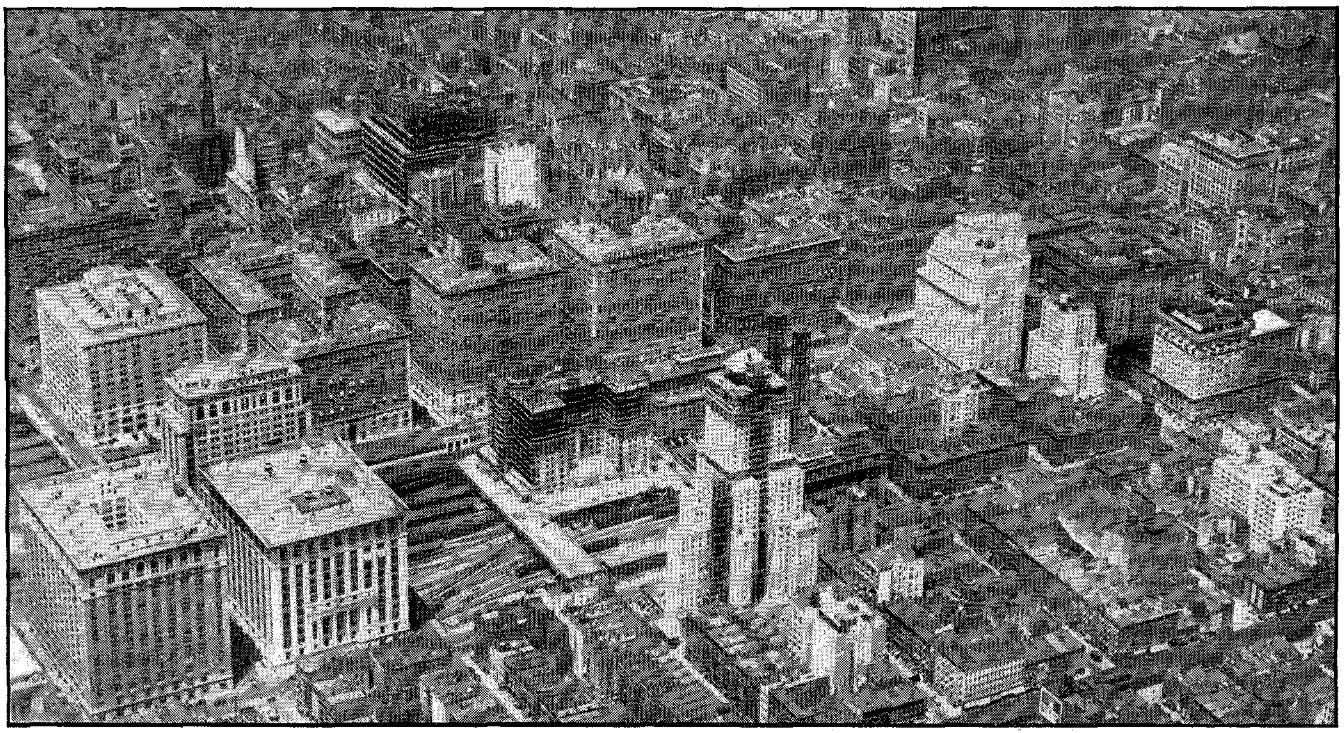
> "Whatever the shortcomings of State administration, the fact remains that twenty-six States have established and are now operating public employment offices.
>
> "Whichever proves finally the more desirable, an exclusively Federal or a Federal-State-local employment service, it is commonly conceded that the former is not at present feasible. Expediency demands combined Federal-State-local administration. We must begin with what we have.
>
> "The abolition alone of the private fee-charging agencies would not necessarily bring about a system of public employment bureaus nor an efficient system. With all their abuses, the private agencies are performing a function needed in the absence of an adequate public system; they should not be abolished until something is provided to take their place.
>
> "Public sentiment favorable to a public employment service has been increasing for twenty years or more, the two most important reasons for this sentiment being the belief that an efficient public employment service will tend to eliminate the abuses of private fee-charging agencies, and that it will materially reduce the evil of unemployment."

The Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, on the other hand, wonders if a Federal-State employment service would be entirely neutral in times of industrial disturbance. And of the suggestion that State and municipal governments embark on large engineering projects when times are dull the Columbia *Record* says:

> "Such a program would, of course, end much of the idleness complained of. But States, cities and counties often feel the pinch quite as much as the people do. Besides that factor, we do not believe in bonded indebtedness just for the purpose of serving a small minority of the population."

Finally, observes the Cincinnati *Enquirer:*

> "In its discussion of the problems of unemployment the Sage Foundation's report assails the practises of private employment agencies and recommends their replacement by public bureaus. But if the evils complained of in connection with the private agencies exist—among them the unjust and mercenary exploitation of labor—history unfortunately discloses that such evils likewise seldom have been divorced from public bureaus. There is no assurance that such a system would bring better results, or results even as worth while as those now obtained through the activities of private agencies. The real causes for non-employment lie back of these artificial means for its alleviation—in social and economic error. We have too many bureaus of questionable value as matters stand."



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WHAT WOULD HENRY FORD DO WITH THIS?

The Grand Central district of New York City, a good place to start the "decentralization."

HENRY FORD DOOMS OUR GREAT CITIES

THAT THE MODERN CITY IS DOOMED is the rather startling statement of Henry Ford, head of one of the biggest industrial enterprises in the United States. According to Drew Pearson, writing in *Automotive Industries* (New York), Mr. Ford declares that in the America of the future there will be no mammoth collections of skyscrapers and teeming tenements in which millions of people are cooped within a few square miles of territory. Instead, the country will be traversed by chains of small towns clustering around individual factories and inhabited by people who will divide their time between factory and farm. The picture of the America of to-morrow which Henry Ford paints, says Mr. Pearson, is a particularly rosy one. In his opinion, the passing of the big city will mean less crime, less poverty, less wealth, less unrest, and less of that fierce, nervous strain under which myriads of our city dwellers live to-day.

Something like this, agrees the Philadelphia *Record*, will have to be brought about in order to correct the growing monstrosity of our big cities. There are some 400 of these in the world whose populations exceed 100,000, says the Washington *Post*. In Mr. Ford's opinion:

"The overhead expense of living in such places is becoming unbearable. The cost of maintaining interest on debts, of keeping up water supply, sewerage and sanitary systems, the cost of traffic control and of policing great masses of people is so great as to offset the benefits of the city. The cities are getting top-heavy and are about doomed.

"Industry in the future is going to be organized on a big scale—somewhat along the lines of the vertical trust. Competition, however, will force big industry to move its various parts to the country where labor is steady and overhead costs low.

"At the same time, 'it is nonsense to say that because the cities are overcrowded everybody ought to move to the farm. There must be a balance between the two. The farm has its dull season, when the farmer can come into the factory, and the factory has its dull season when the workmen can get out on the land to help produce food."

"As Mr. Ford has already taken steps to back up his ideas with practise, they take on a practical aspect," believes the New York *Sun*. As the Grand Rapids *Herald* sees the present situation:

"There is no questioning any of the liabilities which Mr. Ford charges up against the city's account. And there are more, too. Modern civilization is outgrowing cities. For twenty years we have had a steadily increasing movement of rural residents to the cities. The time is coming, and that soon, when this movement will be turned about."

On the other hand, maintains the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, "there will be no immediate alarm in the great cities of the country because Henry Ford has declared that the cost of cities has become so great that they are about to meet the fate of all human enterprises which get topheavy. Cities come and stay. The Ford plan simply means more cities." Besides, notes the Boston *Post:*

"Mr. Ford seems to think that the farms can be so near the factories that the men who work in the former can also work in the latter on 'off time.' But when have the farmers any off time? For the most part they are at more or less hard labor every hour of the day, beginning at four in the morning and end at seven at night. It is only in the winter, if even then, that they can give any time to manufactures. The two kinds of labor are totally incongruous. To succeed at one must mean to neglect the other."

"Mr. Ford may be right regarding the industrial side of the question," admits the Jersey City *Journal*, "but the urban population has shown no marked inclination to move *en masse* out into the suburbs. As a matter of fact, the cities are more than holding their own in the matter of population."

It would be far better, thinks the New York *Tribune*, so far as New York is concerned, if half the great manufacturing establishments in the metropolis could be moved from ten to fifty miles out of the city, "but in the present state of society the plan is impossible." One reason for this, explains the Brooklyn *Times*, is that "the automobile gives the city dweller the opportunity of enjoying the delights of the country and at the same time utilizing the conveniences and advantages of the city."

That the traffic question, at least, of our large cities can be solved is the belief of Harvey Wiley Corbett, architect. Writing in *The American City* (New York) this authority suggests different street levels for pedestrians, automobiles, and street-cars and railway trains, with the latter underground In his opinion, the outlook is not as dark as Mr. Ford would have us believe.

FIRING LAX DRY ENFORCERS

THE CHARGE OF A WOMAN, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of Prohibition enforcement, that she is unable to enforce the law because politicians use their influence to keep unfit Prohibition officials in office, "served as the blast that is stirring official Washington in one of the most sensational enforcement incidents since the enactment of the Volstead Law," writes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening World.* On the basis of Mrs. Willebrandt's letter to the Law Enforcement League of Philadelphia, says this correspondent, "President Coolidge stands accused by Samuel Untermyer, New York lawyer, of having 'used his power to prevent the people from learning the facts' concerning the alleged laxity in Prohibition enforcement, which, he said, amounts to a 'nation-wide scandal.' Attorney-General Stone also is charged by Untermyer with having supprest until after election the letter showing how this 'nation-wide scandal' was still going on."

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"POLITICAL STRANGULATION"

Declares Mrs. Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of Prohibition enforcement, prevents her from enforcing the law, particularly in Pennsylvania.

Briefly, declares Mr. Untermyer, the "nation-wide scandal," admitted by President Harding in 1922, "continues to flourish" under President Coolidge; and the President has kept in office the officials responsible for it. Mrs. Willebrandt's reply to this is that Mr. Untermyer, as counsel for Senator La Follette during the "slush-fund" probe, was making political capital out of the incident, and that Mr. Untermyer, according to the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Evening Sun,* had suppress a telegram in the correspondence between her and the Law Enforcement League, protesting against her original letter being made public for fear it would be put to political use, and asking the League officials also to publish her telegram if they insisted upon giving out her letter, which had been marked "Personal."

Mrs. Willebrandt says in her letter, as given out by Mr. Untermyer some three months after it was written, that she has no authority over "the hiring or firing or disciplining of United States Attorneys"—and, as a matter of fact, in most States they are "hard-working and faithful officials," but she adds sharply:

> "There are nine or ten of them, whom, if I had the power, I would summarily remove, because of their inactivity or political evasiveness in enforcing Prohibition statutes.
>
> "I have in no uncertain terms called these instances to the attention of the person who is delegated to act. In most cases I have been met with the information that a Senator or a political situation prevented any change.
>
> "Your Senators and your State politicians put and maintain your Federal appointees in office.
>
> "Pennsylvania is one of the worst States in the Union as far as Prohibition enforcement is concerned. The law-enforcement machinery, both State and Federal, is under political control—it's a case in Pennsylvania of political strangulation all down the line."

Mr. Untermyer, in his own statement, given out at the same time, made the following charges:

> "In his annual message to Congress, on December 24, 1922, President Harding, referring to the Eighteenth Amendment as the supreme law of the land, said:
>
> "'In plain speaking, there are conditions relating to its enforcement which savor of nation-wide scandal.'
>
> "As Vice-President and ex-officio member of Mr. Harding's Cabinet, Mr. Coolidge listened to this indictment of the administration of the enforcement service.
>
> "Eight months later, in August, 1923, Mr. Coolidge became President. He then had absolute authority to put an end to the 'nation-wide scandal.' . . . His first statement as to what he should do to end it came in a speech to the Governors of the States, assembled at his invitation in conference, at a luncheon in the White House, on October 20, 1923. He then said: 'A Government which does not enforce its laws is unworthy of the name of a Government and can not expect to hold either the support of its own citizens or the respect of the informed opinion of the world. . . . The machinery for the enforcement of the law is that supplied by the acts of Congress and the acts of the State Legislatures. That machinery must be used to the full extent of its capacity to secure the enforcement of the law. It is certainly my own purpose so to use it.'
>
> "But after thus publicly stating that it was his purpose to use the law-enforcing machinery to the full extent of its capacity to secure law enforcement, and knowing . . . its enforcement in the first instance was placed in the Treasury Department, with the Department of Justice to prosecute law-breakers, President Coolidge . . . removed neither of the heads of these departments under whom the 'nation-wide scandal' was flourishing. He failed to remove those specifically in charge of the enforcement subdivisions. Messrs. Blair and Mr. Haynes are still in charge, with Mr. Mellon as their chief.
>
> "Daugherty resigned himself from the Department of Justice.
>
> "After fourteen months of President Coolidge as the law-enforcing executive of the Government, this 'nation-wide scandal' still exists. It has betrayed millions of American citizens and marred the happiness and health of millions of others. It has bred and is breeding more lawlessness, corruption, crime and misery than any other one thing to-day.
>
> "In six months a fearless President, not afraid to remove department heads and other officials failing to do their plain duty in office, would end this scandal and again restore respect for the Constitution and the laws of the land."

Less than a week after the publication of the Willebrandt and Untermyer letters, Attorney-General Stone, following a conference with President Coolidge, announced that the resignations of ten United States Attorneys had been demanded, and the resignations of six had been received; that dereliction in the enforcement of the Prohibition Law was involved in all of the resignations. Moreover, thinks the Boston *Globe,* "the letter of Mrs. Willebrandt may have had something to do with the removals." "In view of the political influences back of such officials, the Coolidge Administration has shown some backbone in summarily retiring these wet prosecuting officers," remarks the Springfield *Republican,* and the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* agrees that "the action of Mr. Stone is deserving of public commendation." We are also reminded, in this connection, by the Birmingham *Age-Herald,* that "the statistics of the Government show a steady increase in enforcement activities." For example:

> "As against the seizure of 95,933 illicit outfits for producing or storing liquor in 1921, there were 159,156 such seizures in 1924, in each case as of June 30, the end of the fiscal year. In 1921 there were seizures of 5,905,295 gallons of illicit liquors as against 15,727,187 gallons in 1924. The number of arrests in 1921 was 34,175 as against 68,161 in 1924."

The controversy over the Willebrandt letter, recalls the

Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dates back to July. The letter was also made the subject of a telegram to President Coolidge in September, when it seemed to the Law Enforcement League of Philadelphia that Gen. Smedley D. Butler was about to be forced out as Director of Public Safety. All of which causes the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* to make this acrimonious comment:

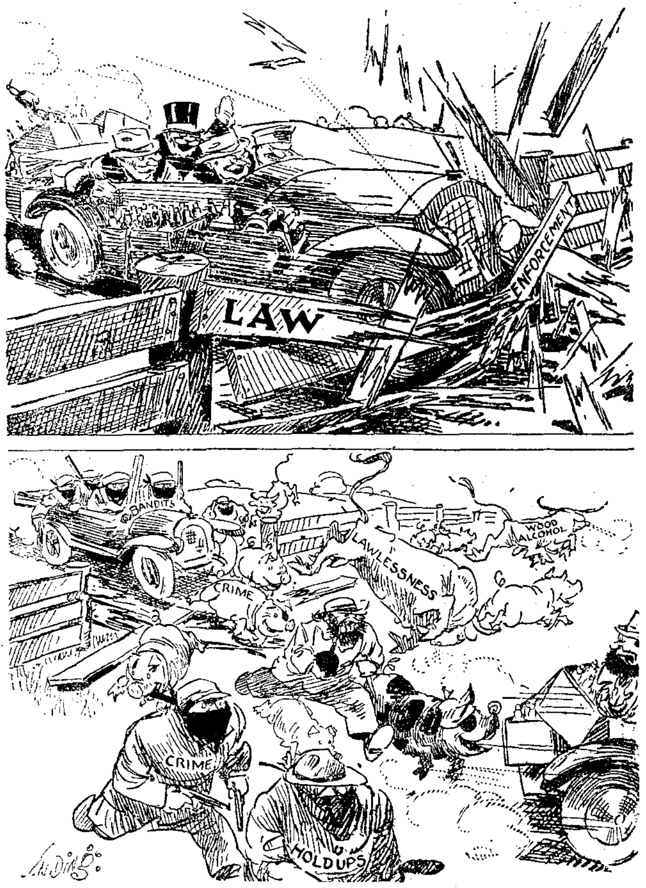
"Mrs. Willebrandt was advertised by her admiring friends as a Joan of Arc of the dry cause. Her letter to the Law Enforcement League might have been written at a tea. It reveals a characteristic feminine desire to maintain appearances, to keep peace in the family, and to give the unfriendly neighbors no grounds for nasty gossip.

"Now the state of the Prohibition movement is a disgrace and a humiliation to decent Americans everywhere. It causes us to appear either monstrously hypocritical or futile beyond words and the baffled victims of thugs and professional outlaws. The men who keep the liquor business alive and flourishing, the cliques that finance whisky-rings and the political hangers-on who organize and sell immunity under the dry law are a hard lot. They will never be curbed, caught or jailed by murmured expressions of grief from earnest but unsophisticated dry agents or those reform organizations which insist on attacking the question of enforcement at the wrong end. The pussyfooting of the Joan of Arc of Prohibition will make all these worthies smile. After a hasty reading of the letters given out by Mr. Untermyer, one has an impression that dry enforcers know all too little of the world they live in, and that when they meet an unpleasant and leading fact, they flinch from it.

"'Political strangulation,' said Mrs. Willebrandt, 'runs all the way down the line in Pennsylvania.' The reference was to the Prohibition enforcement system. Who were the stranglers? Would the skies fall if their exalted names were mentioned, even in a confidential letter from one law-enforcer to another? Presumably, in Mrs. Willebrandt's opinion, the skies would fall. No names were mentioned."

In another editorial the Philadelphia paper says:

"Attorney-General Stone's apparent effort to sift out those district prosecutors who appear unable or unwilling to do their part efficiently in the work of Prohibition enforcement will be generally applauded. It is indicative of another slight forward movement in the laborious business of making the Volstead Law a reality.



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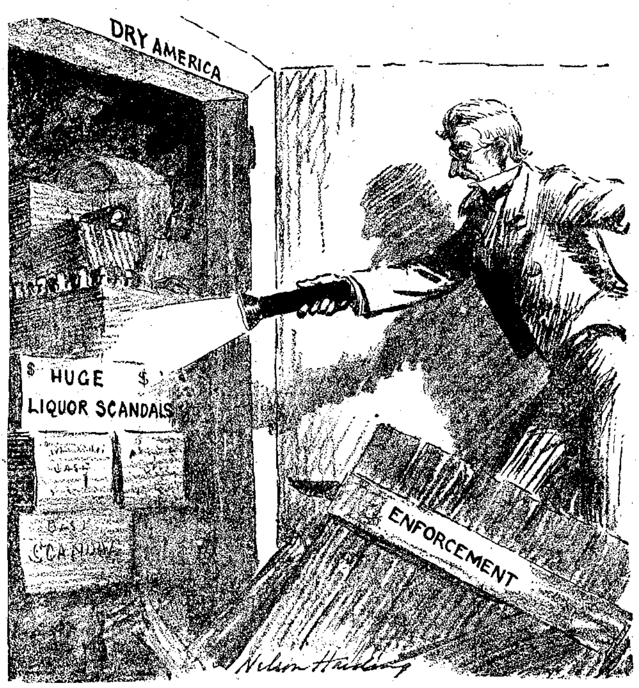
MAKING IT A THOROUGHFARE

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.



SOME CELLAR

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"It happens, however, that among all the targets that invite the fire of the drys the average United States District Attorney is becoming the most conspicuous, even when he is not at fault. Some of these officials are negligent. Some are inefficient. A few may be worse. But it is only fair to remember that the Federal prosecutors in many small liquor cases often have to shoulder blame that should rest upon inefficient or corrupt police, on ineffectual or stupid enforcement agents with inadequate evidence, on obdurate and unsympathetic juries and on Congress itself, which has consistently refused properly to finance the Prohibition enforcement system. District Attorneys' offices in many parts of the country are jammed with liquor cases and undermanned, and the hurried or perfunctory handling of Volstead prosecutions has become almost a matter of necessity.

"The Attorney-General's recent examples will have a tonic effect in many quarters where a tonic effect is obviously needed. But the test of national efficiency in the business of dry-law enforcement will come in the effort to find men who, with limited facilities, will be able to overcome the handicaps which confront almost every Federal District Attorney nowadays."

Attorney-General Stone, notes the Detroit *News*, suggests that Congress create a new class of Federal Courts to deal with Prohibition violations. In the opinion of *The News:*

"The idea is the logical sequence to the policy of dissociating Prohibition enforcement from the regular agencies of Federal justice.

"When national Prohibition became a fact, Congress placed the enforcement machinery in the hands of a Treasury Department bureau. The action was illogical on its face, but the suggestion came from professional advocates of Prohibition and shrewd governmental officials saw that this method provided a means of dividing the responsibility for enforcing the law.

"The obvious thing was to have placed Prohibition violations wholly within the province of the Department of Justice. They were penal offenses, and the apprehension of violators and their prosecution belonged, according to the theory of American law, with the Attorney-General's office.

"With the adoption of Prohibition nationally, Congress should have placed the enforcement squarely up to the Department of Justice. Sufficient men should have been given that department to satisfy its enforcement needs. And sufficient Federal judgeships should have been created to provide for the increased criminal business.

"That is the enforcement need to-day as well. Dodging doesn't pay, in the long run."

TO COLLECT OUR WAR CLAIMS FROM GERMANY

THE FIRST SIGNS OF POLITICAL TENSION in the operation of the Dawes plan are seen in the international financial conference in Paris, at which Col. James A. Logan officially represents the United States. The conference will deal with the question of allocation of the payments to be made by Germany under the Dawes plan. Colonel Logan, American representative on the Reparations Commission, and his colleagues, says the Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, have first to establish the total amount of the cost of, and receipts from, the Ruhr occupation, then determine how the receipts are to be distributed, and by whom the cost is to be borne. According to the Washington and Paris correspondents of this paper:

"The British, French and Italian Governments on November 8, 1922, invited the American Government to send a representative to meet with Allied delegates in Paris to examine the question of Rhine Army costs as a whole. Eliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was designated as the American representative. The result was the negotiation of the so-called Wadsworth agreement under which the sum due the United States in settlement of the Rhine Army costs was to be paid in twelve annual instalments out of future cash payments by Germany on account of reparations.

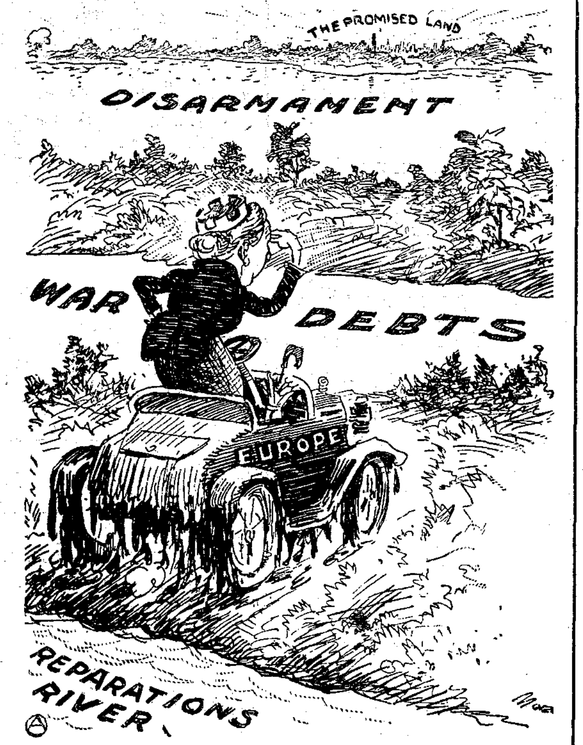
"The exact amount of the American financial claim growing out of the war can not now be stated, but officials have no doubt that it will exceed $500,000,000 and may run close to $600,000,000. This claim grows out of two things—the use of the American Army in one of the bridgeheads along the Rhine during the time the United States was participating in the Allied régime of occupation, and American claims against Germany for losses of life and property during the war.

"In May, 1923, an agreement was negotiated by the United States Government with the Allied Powers for the reimbursement of these Army costs out of cash reparations payments in a prescribed manner so as to provide for the liquidation of the claim in about twelve years. This agreement was to become effective when ratified by the French Government.

"The claims so far taken care of in the awards handed down by the Commission, which includes a number of those in connection with the sinking of the *Lusitania*, already aggregate more than $100,000,000, notwithstanding that they have generally been scaled down and some claims have been rejected outright. It is understood the probability is that the aggregate of all awards will not be less than $300,000,000 and may exceed that figure somewhat. With about $255,000,000 representing the amount due for the cost of the Rhine occupation army, the total Germany has obligated herself to pay the United States will therefore approach $600,000,000.

"Unless an understanding is reached between the United States and the Allied Powers by which American awards by the Mixed Claims Commission can be taken care of in the allocation of German reparations payments, the Washington Government might, if priority were given to payments to the Allies, find itself compelled to pay American claimants out of sequestered German property or let the claims account run on indefinitely and until many of the claimants were dead.

"The fund now held by the American Government to the credit of the Alien Property Custodian growing out of the sequestration of private property of German citizens in this country during the war aggregates about $300,000,000."



TWO MORE RIVERS TO CROSS

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

So far as the claims of American citizens are concerned, observes the Baltimore *Sun:*

"They probably could be met by confiscating the $300,000,000 in German assets over here still held by the Alien Property Custodian. To do so, however, would be to sanction the principle of confiscation of alien private property, an action contrary to all the tenets of international law, and against which our State Department has always protested most vigorously when practised by others.

"Failing this unwelcome alternative, and recognizing that the Dawes plan covers all payments to be made by Germany, it is not clear where American claimants against Germany are going to get their money unless our 'unofficial observer' takes a firm stand in Paris."

We are also reminded by an Associated Press dispatch from the French capital that:

"The Agent-General for the reparations payments will be unable to transfer cash from Germany during the first year of the operation of the Dawes plan, according to present prospects, hence, the United States as well as the Allies, if they collect anything during that period, will have to take it in kind. If the United States is not willing to accept goods in payment, then it will have to wait probably until the second year, which would leave the entire sum payable by Germany in 1925 available for the Allies."

In the opinion of the Brooklyn *Citizen:*

"The claim for the cost of keeping an Army along the Rhine at the request of the Allies should be paid out of the reparations to be made under the Dawes plan. The war-damage claims come under another category. Inasmuch as the United States made a separate peace with Germany, it would seem that this country has no claim upon the Allies to aid her in collecting this money."

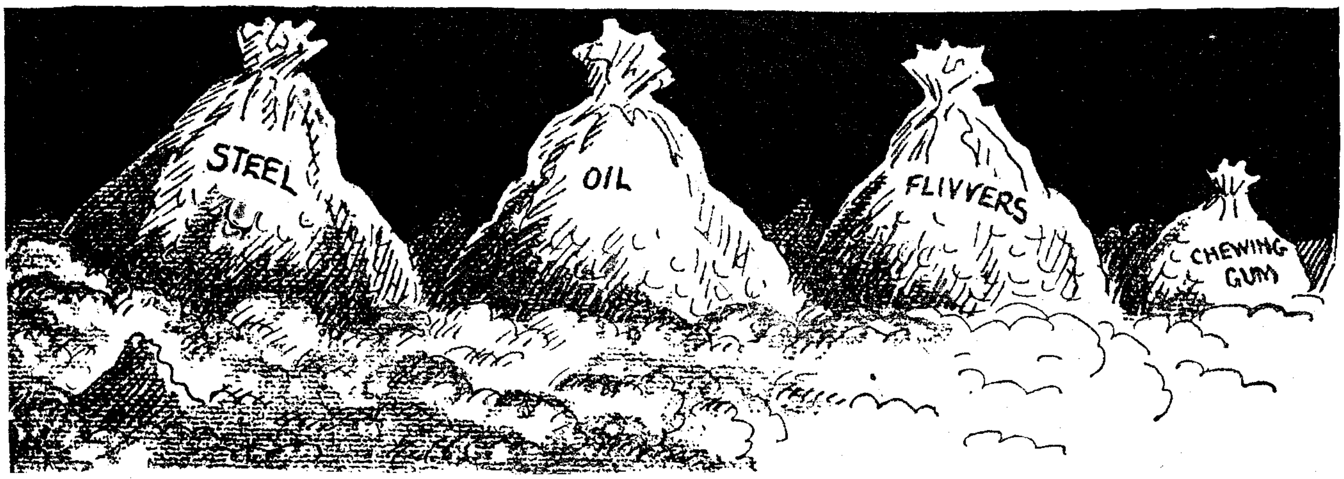
While the majority of editors seem to agree that the United States has claims against Germany deserving of consideration, the New York *Times*, for one, believes that—

"This action by our Government will surely be unpopular in Europe. To the French, in particular, it will seem strange that we who declined to take any responsibility in making Germany pay and who signed a separate Treaty with Germany, step in with claims so soon as we see German cash in sight. It was no doubt a disagreeable duty which Secretary Hughes felt was forced upon him. But care ought to be taken in the manner of our discharging it not to give the impression abroad that we are past masters in the gentle art of making other people hate us.

"The very fact that we have opposed payments in kind makes our desire for gold seem more singular. So also must the Allies be surprized that we include in our demands claims for damages caused while the United States was still neutral, and boasting of it. Public criticism may be partially suppress in France, but Colonel Logan's mission is certain to arouse bitterness."

As the Newark *News* caustically observes:

"Not only have we refused to take an active part in working out the complicated problem of reparations, but we have obstructed the Allies in working out the problem themselves by our policy of playing a lone hand. The nation that wouldn't accept the peace settlement, but made its own separate treaty with Germany; that wouldn't even take a place on the Reparations Commission and break the long deadlock in that body; that even now won't work officially to carry out the plan of reconstruction, cuts a rather sorry figure by standing with outstretched hands itching to receive what is coming to it."



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THE GOLDEN PEAKS, AS REVEALED BY THE INCOME-TAX RETURNS

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

The closer a man is the more distant his friends are.—*Columbia Record.*

European borrowers owe a debt of gratitude to C. Columbus. —*National Newspaper Service.*

If the Chinese will just be patient, perhaps The Digest will pick the winner.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A wife is a great comfort during all those troubles which a bachelor never has.—*Columbia Record.*

Don't pity the missionary. Suppose his task was to convert the heathen at home.—*Associated Editors* (*Chicago*).

Maybe if we could elevate our aims a bit it wouldn't be necessary for the Navy to elevate those guns.—*Columbia Record.*

Nazimova's opinion, that real beauty is of the mind, is encouraging. It costs nothing to make up the mind.—*Detroit News.*

The conviction that Christianity is a failure is common to many great thinkers who haven't tried it.—*Minneapolis Star.*

A cross-word puzzle is one of those things in the home that lead from one word to another.—*Philadelphia North American.*

It takes a straight party these days to inspire its historic following to vote the straight-party ticket.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The glow of health in a lot of fair cheeks sometimes denotes that she is healthier on one side than on the other.—*Detroit News.*

Eating of the tree of knowledge constrained Eve to put on clothes, but it is different with her daughters.—*Columbia Record.*

And if the civil war in China goes on another year it may kill as many people as there are homicides in this country.—*Dallas News.*

Two alienists have examined Kid McCoy and pronounced him sane. The poor fellow must be broke.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

There have been no strikes and no coal shortage this year, and do you observe how greatly the price of coal has been reduced?—*Columbia Record.*

Bronx woman gave her young son a nickel for the heathen, and he went and gave it to his father. He must have overheard a breakfast table chat.—*New York American.*

Mr. Ford's *Dearborn Independent* says: "The United States consumes three out of every five tons of the world's output of tin." Henry ought to know.—*Columbia Record.*

Some European statesmen say that they are at a loss to determine just what the United States stands for. Some few years ago, however, their doubts were ended as to what she doesn't stand for.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Let Wales occupy page one while he can. He will be king some day.—*Pittsburgh Sun.*

If you feel your ears begin to burn, some one's snooping in your tax return.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

One thing wrong with our homes is too many couples think a pair beats a full house.—*Columbia Record.*

Herd thinking is still superior to some of the heard thinking during political campaigns.—*Columbia Record.*

If Henry's synthetic cow materializes, must we look forward to "milk from contented chemicals?"—*Detroit News.*

The principal reason why there are so many fools in office is that there are so many out of office.—*Columbia Record.*

There are 1,118,000 insects in the British Museum. Somebody must have left the screen door open.—*Detroit News.*

"Single women enjoy fiction more than married women." Perhaps the married ones hear too much of it.—*Passaic News.*

John D. Jr. pays more income tax than the old man. That shows the advantage of a religious training.—*Portland Oregonian.*

"German Cabinet Threatened with Fall," says a headline. This explains his complete disappearance.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

"Winter is coming," says an observant writer. It may be so, of course, but they said the same thing of the summer.—*Punch.*

The only legitimate objection to this lovely autumn scenery is that eventually some one will have to rake it up.—*Detroit News.*

Father no longer slips in late at night. He breezes in, confident the others are not there to hear him.—*Frankfort* (*Ind.*) *Times.*

There seems to be one law for the rich and one for the poor, and about two million for the middle class.—*Memphis News-Scimitar.*

The Russians wouldn't have time to cultivate so many "Red" plots if they would cultivate a few more green plots.—*Columbia Record.*

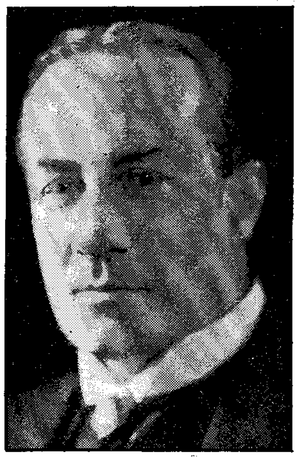
The way it wabbles back and forth is just one more reason for believing that the waist-line is the line of least resistance.—*Philadelphia North American.*

We suppose it is necessary for Eamon de Valera to get arrested every once in a while to encourage the holders of those Irish Republic bonds he sold.—*Columbia Record.*

That our Southern prerogatives and customs are being encroached on is again brought forcibly to our attention by the regrettable lynching of the wrong colored person in Chicago.—*Columbia Record.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE BRITISH CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH



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THE WINNER

Stanley Baldwin, who, after defeat, led the Conservative party to memorable triumph.

THE JUBILANT Conservatives with 410 seats in Parliament, as compared with Labor's 152 and the Liberals' 40, are warned by some Liberal British editors that they must not forget Labor is "still a very live corpse." The London *Star* (Lib.) deplores the Conservative victory because of its effect on the Liberal party, and attributes Mr. MacDonald's defeat to blunders in policy and "abusive attacks on the Liberals whose votes he had to ask." This evening daily at the same time scorns predictions of the virtual disappearance of the Liberal party, which it finds to be the natural sequel of "war hysteria," and it adds: "If Conservatism is to satisfy the varied passions it has aroused, it will need a magician, and Mr. Baldwin is no conjurer." On the other hand, the Conservative *Evening Standard* notes that Labor polled a larger vote than ever before in its history and asserts the opportunity is now afforded Stanley Baldwin to form one of the strongest governments of modern times, "setting it to a work which will render obsolete five years hence the idea of class war, upon which Socialism depends for its spiritual energy." According to London Associated Press dispatches it will be long before discussion ceases over the "surprizing luck of the elections," which has given the Conservatives, who suffered defeat less than a year ago, so many seats that they will be unable to find accommodations on the Government's side of the House of Commons and will, perforce, overflow into the Opposition benches. We read further that:

"The usual explanation is that many thousands of ordinarily apathetic voters were induced to avert the supposed danger of Socialism. Many people argue that it was the Russian business that caused the Conservative flood-tide, but this ignores the patent fact that the Liberals, who were perfectly sound in their opposition to Labor's Russian policy, suffered a much greater electoral disaster than did Labor.

"The completed returns show that in round numbers the Conservatives polled 8,000,000 votes, Labor 5,500,000 and the Liberals 3,000,000. Altho the electoral register was increased by only 775,000 since the last elections, 2,000,000 more persons voted than on that occasion. Labor lost seats, but polled 1,000,000 votes more than in the previous election, while the Liberal poll was reduced by 1,000,000.

"Given these figures, it is claimed that the mere question of luck in the triangular fights had a good deal to do with the results. In the last elections luck favored the Laborites; this time it favored the Conservatives.

"As the results stand the Conservatives have a seat for every 20,000 votes. Labor one for every 36,000, and the Liberals one for every 76,000. Had the reckoning been by proportional representation Labor would have run the Conservatives very closely.

"This disparity in the allocation of seats accounts for the demands heard after every election for drastic electoral reform. But as the demands come only from the defeated party they make little impression on the party in power, which naturally is quite satisfied. Thus, after the last elections the Labor Government made no attempt to introduce legislation in favor of proportional representation, because it had benefited greatly by triangular contests. The same now will probably hold good with the new Conservative Government."

To the London *Times* (Ind.) the Conservative victory proves that the British people have shown once more upon an issue of great moment the strong plain common sense which in such issues constitutes the highest political sagacity. It believes they perceived in reality they were facing just one broad question, to which they have given clear and decisive answer. *The Times* continues:

"They were invited to reject the whole political and social system which they have inherited and developed through hundreds of years as fundamentally mistaken and to substitute in its place machinery for the creation of a Socialist commonwealth. They have given their answer, and seldom if ever in our long and varied political annals has an answer so decisive been recorded.

"The Labor party, which called upon them to subvert the present order and to abjure principles of individualism in favor of a doctrine of which Bolshevism is the logical fruit, went to the country with 193 seats in the House of Commons. It returns with no more than 152 on the present figures. Mr. Baldwin had only 258 followers in the late Parliament at dissolution. He comes back to Westminster as the leader of some 410 Conservatives. The Liberals, without whose support the Labor Government could neither have obtained office nor kept it for a week, have dwindled from a party of 158 to a little group of 40. The result is that in the new House the Conservatives will have a majority of more than the total of the opposition parties."

The Unionist London *Daily Telegraph* is impress by the "enormous strength of the poll" which has given the Unionist party "its spectacular triumph" but has caused no decline in the Labor vote, and it adds:

"So far, indeed, from declining, that strength has very greatly increased, and this is a feature of the situation to be kept well in mind. Very few are the constituencies in which the Labor vote shows even a small diminution. In most cases it has been swelled by thousands, and anything approaching the degree of apathy shown one year ago would have given Premier MacDonald an easy victory."

The first duty of Mr. Baldwin and the Conservative party is to "fight the horrible evil of international Socialism," declares the Unionist London *Morning Post*, which adds:

"Let us make no mistake. The fight is not over. It is only just beginning. If the Communists are driven out of their hold on the Government of this country, they will seek to revenge themselves through the power they maintain in our industrial life."

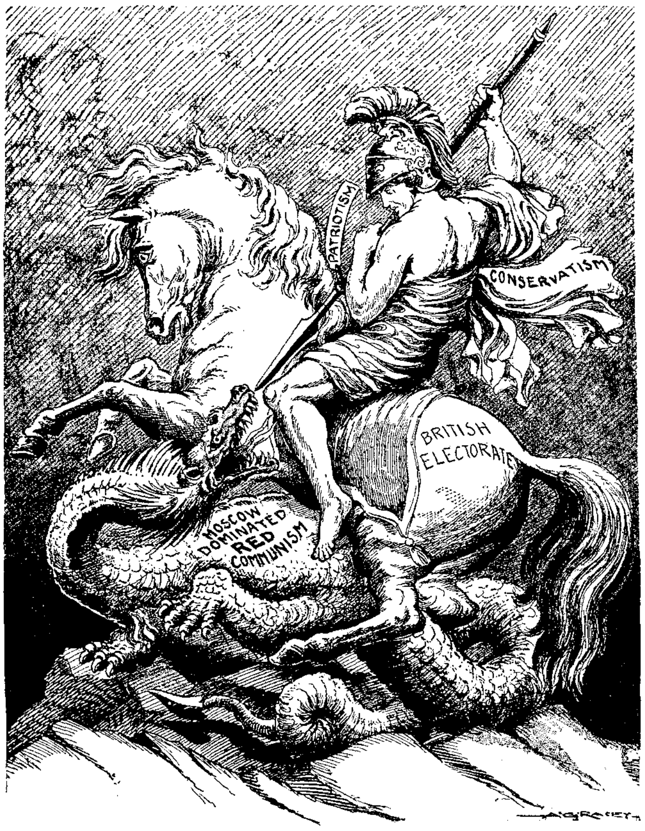
Among the Liberal press, the London *Westminster Gazette* endorses Mr. Asquith's contention that his defeat at Paisley was due to the ascendency of emotion over reason, and it goes on to explain:

"The country has been stampeded, as most shrewd Liberals thought would be the case, between panic and prejudice arising from the Premier's maladroit handling of the Russian loan and the Zinovieff manifesto and the class consciousness upon which labor has relied in purely industrial districts to save something from the wreck of its blunders as a Government.

"Conservative headquarters had prepared the Zinovieff bombshell for explosion on Saturday, and there has been no other issue in the public mind since then. The limelight thrown upon the Bolshevik system of government by Conservative speakers, Bishops and the largely circulated stunt papers, which this time were mobilized entirely on the Tory side, has alarmed all defenders of property, religion and suburbia, and, as Mr. Asquith suggests, reason has gone down in the clatter. It was impossible, in such a mêlée, for Liberalism to get its message home."

In the judgment of the Liberal Manchester *Guardian* there has been indisputably a wide reaction among the serious electors against the Labor party's domestic policy and "an outbreak of much instinctive disgust at the idea of finding financial accommodation for a foreign Government, believed to be odious in itself and unfriendly to us." With this allusion to the loan to Russia provided for by the Anglo-Russian Treaties, which lack parliamentary ratification and are considered in many quarters dead, *The Guardian* goes on to say that the new Government will be much weakened by the overgrowth of its majority, just as the Liberal Government in 1906 was made flabby by its majority. This daily advises the Liberals to reflect on whether it is wise "to try to live as a sort of poor relation in the Conservative household," and suggests that they "banish illusions and pretences about an imminent Communist peril and get on with the proper work of offering the country a sound alternative to Conservatism."

What Baldwin will do with Russia is a question that arouses the keenest interest, says an American press correspondent in London, especially in view of the fact that France has just recognized Russia. By denouncing the Russian loan he was able to smother the Laborites, we are told, but it is pointed out that he must adopt a new policy with Russia on which question the die-hard element of his party will have much to say.



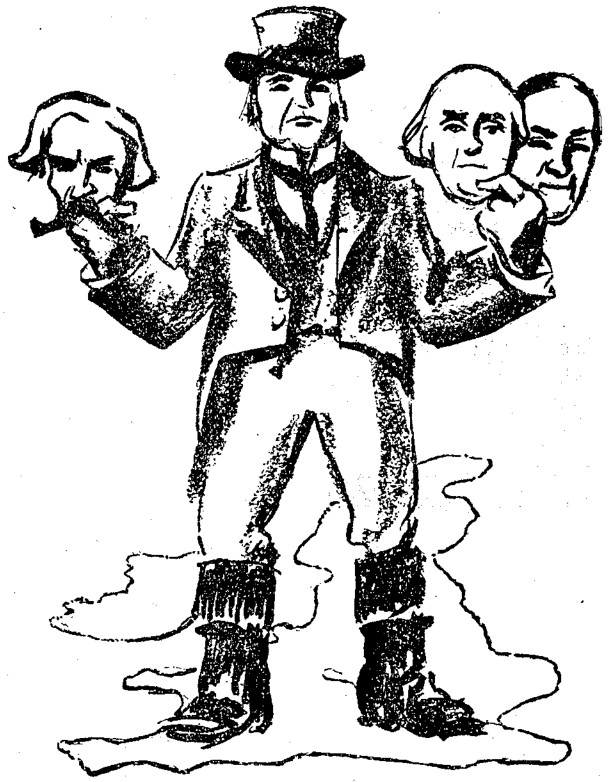
A CANADIAN VIEW OF THE VICTORY

"St. George for England!"

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

The Liberal London *Daily News* concedes that the Tory triumph is proof to Mr. MacDonald and the Russian Government that the great majority of British voters will have nothing to do with Bolshevism in any shape or form, and it proceeds:

> "Thus it comes about that the Tory party has obtained the desire of its heart, an enormous independent majority, with the blessed prospect of a stable administration for many years to come. That is what the electorate has done for the Tory party. We very much doubt whether the electorate realizes what it has done for itself. A cold douche of realization will come in due course, and soon enough.
>
> "It will come when Mr. Baldwin, flaunting his mandate before the nation, sets up his system of imperial food preferences and inserts a wedge of protection for selected industries; when Lieutenant-Colonel Amery starts to spend vast sums of public money on his fourteen new cruisers and great naval base at Singapore and gives fresh stimulus to competitive armaments and international suspicion and distrust. When the Lords' veto is restored; when Churchill casts his adventurous eye about the world in order to devise more blood-and-thunder schemes to demonstrate Britain's imperial greatness, and his own; when public education is starved and critical, and urgent problems of social and industrial reform are shelved or neglected for the sake of the stability of stagnation."



FRENCH SATIRE

"The more it changes, the more John Bull's Government is the same old thing as always."

—*Le Radical* (Paris).

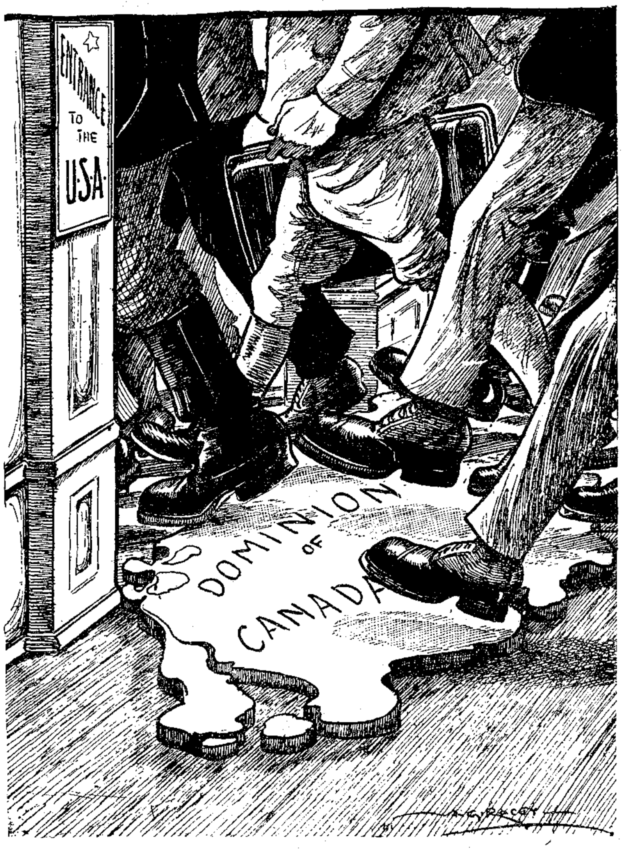
A spokesman of the Labor press, the London *Daily Herald*, heads its editorial with the question "Are We Downhearted?" which it answers with fourfold emphasis "No!" and adds:

> "The national mind is confused and the national nerves are unsteady. In panic, vast numbers of the electors have taken the Tories at their own valuation. The failure of Labor to secure power is due to the deliberate exploitation by our opponents of fear, especially women's fear. But for the noisy threats of British Communism that exploitation would have been impossible. To that the success of the Tories is due, to that and to their possession of a huge press, able to broadcast their lies."

As to the effect on the Continent of Labor's defeat, Paris press dispatches reported as being "a heavy blow" to the Herriot Radical-Socialist Ministry of France. At the same time, altho French political observers believe there will be a heavy tendency to the Right in the French Parliament, we read further that the French press fear a recurrence of the same Franco-British uncertainty that existed during the Prime Ministerships of Lloyd George and Stanley Baldwin. According to Berlin dispatches the reactionary German press welcome the Conservative victory in Britain as tho they themselves had won a victory "forgetting entirely that British Conservatism and Prussian Junkerdom are two very different things."

THE CANADIAN DOOR TO THE U. S. A.

BETWEEN THOSE WHO leave the country to go to the United States legally and those who travel thither along the bootleg trail, say some Canadian editors, Canada is suffering from a kind of torrent of emigration. What is more, they claim that the emigration from Canada to the United States can not be accurately estimated by the statistics from Washington, ominous as they seem, for there is "an almost equal number" of emigrants who successfully run the American immigration blockade. According to the Toronto *Mail and Empire*, the business of getting migrants from Canada across the international border has become "as large and a more remunerative occupation than rum-running." Along the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, on the Niagara and the Quebec-New York frontiers, it is alleged, many rum-runners have changed to trafficking in human contraband. This Conservative daily naturally blames the present Liberal Government for the leakage, and goes on to say:



A DOORMAT ONLY

"Canada is now merely a doormat for immigration entering the United States."
—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

> "In an effort to conceal from the people the loss in citizenship, the Government is advertising the return of Canadians from the United States to Canada, but they do not make public the fact that even under the stringent American law now in effect that two Canadians are leaving for one returning. Nor do they publish that during the present year nearly 150,000 legally entered the United States from Canada. If the illegal entries were added to these, it would be found that Canada had lost in citizens to our rival at least 200,000 this year. Another loss is that of those who leave Canada for other countries than the United States. American statistics in the Government's possession show that as many as 10,000 in some months pass from Canada through the United States for other countries.
>
> "The real facts if placed before the country would explain much of the business depression existing. It is a fact that in decreased immigration and increased emigration Canada has not to-day a single citizen more than she had in June, 1921, when the last census was taken."

But the loss is greater in economic effect than in numerical decrease, this journal charges, because the departure of half a million vigorous citizens from Canada means at home a reduction in purchasing power heavy enough to bring on business stagnation. It seems dire to this critic of the Government that the native-born are fleeing from home while emigrants are paying large sums to be carried illegally from Canada to another country. Nevertheless, it is pointed out that the Government is putting forth every effort to prevent this bootlegging in citizens and prospective citizens. But for all that, this question is asked rather peevishly:

> "Could there be a more damaging admission of the Government's failure than that strenuous watch must be kept along the border to prevent our people leaving the country?
>
> "Is there no other method of keeping Canadians in Canada or making our new settlers contented than to guard the frontiers to prevent their escape? In this country of vast area and equally great resources, is it not possible to give effect to a policy that will make it attractive and prosperous?"

SPAIN'S DICTATORSHIP UNDER FIRE

SPAIN'S DISGRACE in the eyes of the civilized world was the topic of violent speeches attacking Dictator-General Primo de Rivera at a dinner in Madrid, presided over by a committee of political leaders, and it appears from uncensored press dispatches sent from the Spanish frontier that exiled leaders of Spanish opinion in other countries sent long messages urging the overthrow of the dictatorship by any means. Meanwhile a strict press censorship has been laid on reports of the sensational dinner, and these dispatches speak of Madrid newspapers arriving at the frontier with many columns that are clean, white space. It is interesting to note that the Madrid *España Nueva* not only rails against the censorship and the Directorate, and all it stands for, but is equally violent in its castigation of the Spanish people. For instance, it says:

> "If Spain were a country of real men; if Spaniards loved liberty, personal independence, justice, had a slight respect for their forefathers, and knew how to defend the soil on which they live, they would not have tolerated for one single minute the military dictatorship that strangles and oppresses them.
>
> "Spaniards are a herd of cattle. They endure any affront. The defeats we have suffered in the past two months have no excuse or equal. In the past sixty days we counted sixty defeats. We are evacuating one by one all the positions acquired in sixteen years of bloody warfare. With 210,000 soldiers in the battle-line, a call for 60,000 more troops has just been issued. And the people, the stupid, passive people, cry and weep, and send their sons to butchery without protest against an arbitrary and illegal monarchy which remains indifferent to the agony of 18,000,000 Spaniards."

Following renewed activities of the Moors, we learn from the press, General Primo de Rivera had to assume personal command in an effort to put an end to the problem that has been a stumbling-block to past Spanish Governments. We are advised that one reform has been the abandonment of the system of keeping 400 block-houses in the interior of Morocco. Instead, we are told, the Spanish forces are to be concentrated in a few large entrenched camps along the coast, and from there protection will be given to the Moorish tribesmen who are living under Spain's guardianship. General de Rivera's wish to carry the Morocco campaign to a successful conclusion before a proposed referendum on the Directorate is arranged, is said to be the reason for a sharp division of opinion among the members of the Directorate. Most of General de Rivera's colleagues wish to have the referendum held soon, it is said, because they are daily realizing the danger of the republican ferment against the monarchy, should there be much more delay in a return to normalcy According to a Madrid correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, who sent his information by mail to Paris to avoid the censorship, at the dinner mentioned above, when the police broke into the room and started to arrest everybody in sight—

> "General Berenguer forbade them to proceed, declaring he was the highest ranking officer in the Spanish Army. The police

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paid no attention to him and continued to make arrests amid the tumult, while cries of 'Long live the republic!' and 'Long live liberty in Spain!' started up.

"Except for General Berenguer, all the politicians, generals, professors and writers present are now in jail. Among these is Prof. Pedro Saenz, in whose honor the meeting was called after he had made a courageous speech to the students of the University of Madrid attacking the principle of the dictatorship."

SPAIN'S STUBBORN FOE

Abd-El-Krim, leader of the Riffs, whom the Spanish are said to be unable to vanquish.

An Associated Press dispatch from the Spanish frontier advises us that the dinner which has caused such excitement was given by politicians of the old régime, and that Lieut.-Gen. Damaso Berenguer, who was once Minister of War and High Commissioner in Morocco, was present as a guest. We read further that:

> "General Sarabia and several colonels and other officers of the Army also were present.
>
> "Speeches delivered by Melquiades Alvarez, former President of the Chamber of Deputies, who is leader of the Reformist party; Niceto Alcala-Zamora, former Minister of War; Carlos Ossorio-Gallardo, ex-Governor of Barcelona, and others were couched in words of protest against the Military Directorate continuing in power. General Berenguer remained seated when isolated shouts of 'Long live the republic!' were raised."

Later Madrid press dispatches relate that General Berenguer has been sentenced by the military authorities to six months' confinement in one fortress and General Sarabia to the same term in another, because of the dinner episode.

SPAIN'S MILITARY DICTATOR

Gen. Primo de Rivera and the son of Raisuli, the Moorish leader. General de Rivera is said to wish to settle the Morocco problem before his Directorate is subjected to a test by referendum.

The outburst came at a time when, according to the Spanish press reports, the people are to be allowed by a referendum to express their verdict on the Directorate which has been in force since September 13, 1923. The question to be decided, we are told, is whether the Directorate is to receive a new lease of life under a modified form. Some German press correspondents in Spain quote Admiral Magaz, Acting Head of the Directorate during General de Rivera's absence on the Moroccan front as saying that radical changes will be introduced, and he added: "The Directorate will become a civil government in January under the premiership of General de Rivera. Censorship will be abolished. A parliamentary election will follow and new electoral laws will be framed." But according to the Madrid *Liberal:*

> "The Directorate does not think that the electorate is sufficiently prepared to exercise fully the functions of democracy, and will therefore establish a peculiar form of popular consultation very different from the ordinary voting system. This new system consists in issuing a special call to members of all organized societies or parties in the country. The special call is intended to inquire from all the adherents or members of such associations whether they approve of the acts of the Government, so it may learn how many votes it can rely on. All those opposed to the Directorate will also be obliged to state their opposition. This requirement may cause a certain amount of surprize, but it is comprehensible when we consider that the Government wants to ascertain not only the number, but also the moral value, of its opponents, since the value of an opposition does not depend so much on its size as on its quality."

This newspaper is skeptical about the results to be obtained from such a system of voting, which it tells us has been used in Russia for some time and has proved a failure because the majority of the voters do not dare voice their opposition to the Government, and so the voting is only a makeshift to keep tyranny in power. The Madrid A-B-C would welcome a return to constitutional forms of government, and suggests a cabinet be organized to be presided over by General de Rivera. But on the subject of the people voting, it remarks: "We see that the advanced elements are crying for the right to vote, which they never exercised when they had it. We must warn them, meantime, that the frauds in voting that were practised in recent years constitute a real menace."

As to judgments on the capabilities of the Directorate and its achievements we have two in sharp contradiction. First, appears the Madrid *Debate*, which supports the Directorate's view-point, and, second, the Madrid *Sol*, which criticizes it harshly. *El Debate* has long complained that no justice has been done to Primo de Rivera, whose achievements as a statesman and a soldier are said to be acknowledged everywhere except in Spain. Following the appointment of Gen. Primo de Rivera to the post of High Commissioner in Morocco, and the relative successes won by the Spanish arms in Africa, it said editorially:

> "An indefensible silence is maintained about all our victories. The relief of the Spanish garrison besieged during two months in Xauen is the work of a great military chief. We must by all means ask Primo de Rivera to continue directing us."

El Sol retorts sharply that popular apathy is due to the sharp censorship stifling the country's opinion, adding:

> "Public opinion can not be handled like an automobile

pump, taking in or giving out air at will. . . . Nothing can arouse enthusiasm in public opinion which is strangled by a long censorship."

Therefore this journal observes caustically that partizans of the Directorate must not be surprized if their favorite arm is now working against them, because "while censorship stops criticism, it also kills enthusiasm and praise." We read then:

> "The profound silence on the Xauen incident is a significant danger signal in that it reveals the complete moral paralysis of the nation. It is a symptom of the total indifference and the absolute apathy pervading the people."

STORM AND STRIFE IN HONDURAS

REVOLUTIONARY DISTURBANCES have been frequent in Honduras since February, and they are the outcome of a bitter three-cornered Presidential contest, led respectively by General Carias, Dr. Bonilla, and Dr. Arias, none of whom obtained a majority of the votes. The election was thus thrown into Congress, which, on account of factional dissension was unable to reach a decision before January 31 at midnight when the term of President Lopez Gutierrez expired. The latter then declared himself Dictator, dissolved Congress and proclaimed martial law. A few days later, we are reminded, the United States severed relations with the Dictator Gutierrez, and there were uprisings in various districts against the central government at Tegucigalpa. A few weeks after these outbreaks Gutierrez died and was succeeded by his Cabinet, over which one of the former Presidential candidates, Dr. Arias, had firm control.

The other two candidates, General Carias and Dr. Bonilla, waged open war on the government forces, which sided with Arias, and the sharpest fighting in the long Honduran revolutionary cycle raged during March and April. It ended with the storming of the capital by the revolutionists, we learn from the press, on the eve of a peace conference called on board the U. S. S. *Milwaukee*, off Amapala, on the Pacific coast. This conference, it appears, was due to the good offices of the State Department, which sent as peacemaker, Sumner Wells, personal representative of President Coolidge to the Governor of the Dominican Republic. The victorious leaders attended the Amapala Conference and gave their word that they would not be candidates in the approaching Presidential campaign. We are advised also that they pledged themselves to form a Provisional Government, in which each was to hold an important position until constitutional rule could be fully restored. Evidently this plan did not work out in accordance with expectations, and we are informed that General Ferrera, Minister of War, and a former supporter of Dr. Bonilla, took the field anew against the provisional President Tosta, who had been recognized by various foreign countries. General Ferrera accused Tosta of fostering the candidacy of General Carias, who was formally excluded from the Presidential race by the Amapala agreement. While the constituent Congress was in session at Tegucigalpa, framing a new constitution, General Ferrera, we are told, fled from the capital, taking with him large stores of food and munitions. The ensuing hostilities resulted in the defeat of General Ferrera's army by government forces under the command of President Tosta, and Ferrera's forces are reported to have disbanded. Some of them are said to have crossed the Salvador boundary and to have been disarmed and interned by the Government of that State.

Meanwhile in the Presidential elections scheduled for November 15, we are informed that there is only one candidate, namely, General Carias, Secretary of the Interior of the Tosta Administration, whose candidacy was expressly forbidden under the peace pact of Amapala. Because he has the whip hand, it is said, no Liberal is left in the country who is willing or able to run. It is believed by some Latin-American editors that this action of General Carias, candidate of the Conservative party, is likely to cause trouble, because the Liberal groups bitterly oppose his candidacy and have openly declared that the state of permanent unrest and rebellion will continue if the Amapala pact is not lived up to. It is considered by certain sections of the Liberal press that this action is an open threat to the United States, who may face a *fait accompli*, and be placed in an awkward position if definite steps are not taken to prevent the violation of the Amapala agreement.

According to the Costa Rica *Verdad*, the Honduran leaders are "playing so well into the hands of the men that pull the strings that their comedy will drag along so that the coming administration in the United States will find a pretext for a bold stroke to complete the work started at Panama and continued at Nicaragua." Says the Costa Rica *Nueva Prensa*, with an accent of irony:

> "The silence of Secretary Hughes is nothing less than astounding. What is being done to protect the property of foreigners? What so occupies him that no claim is made for the millions of good American dollars lost in the fighting on the Atlantic coast? Electoral expediency is certainly a great silencer. It is too bad there has not been a Presidential contest on in the United States every time the State Department has considered it convenient to take a hand in the settlement of other people's family rows."

Very different is the tone of the San Salvador *Nacion*, which says:

> "The complete disregard for the rights of neutrals and the repeated violations of formal pledges by public men of Honduras will certainly cause trouble for that country in the near future. Heretofore foreign intervention has been limited to Consulate guards, who have reembarked as soon as the immediate danger had passed. But if things continue as they are, nobody can predict what will become of Central America."

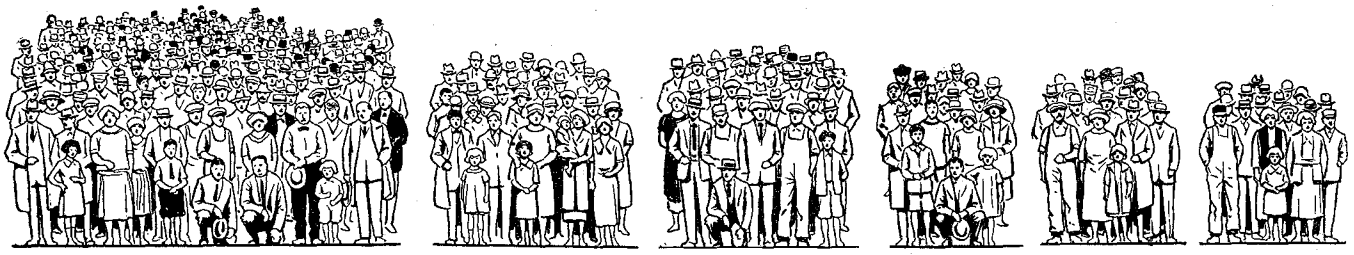
According to the Nicaragua *Voz Del Alantico*, the Honduras situation is merely a repetition of the numberless revolts that country has experienced. As such, we are told, the matter should not be taken too seriously. because Honduras has not had a peaceful electoral contest within the memory of men living. We read then:

> "But the revolutionists can not offer a single real grievance to justify the intolerable burden of debt and shame they are piling upon this unhappy country. The present struggle is the most absurd in Central America's records. It is carried on by small men for small ends. It can not end by common sense, because none of these men has an ounce of brains. The people of Honduras are the direct sufferers from the conduct of these lunatics; but the discredit they bring upon their country is reflected to a certain extent on neighboring States. No wonder the world considers us as semi-savages, who have failed to profit by four centuries of contact with Western culture."

On the other hand *El Diario Del Comercio* of Guatemala City diagnoses the condition as an indication of the different meaning the word "peace" has in Latin-American countries as compared with Anglo-Saxon countries. Thus, it observes:

> "To the United States, peace is only a material state of things in which trade can be transacted and property protected. To secure the maximum guaranty for its investments seems the admitted aim. But to us peace can come only through justice—a justice that ignores wealth and capital, which treats rich and poor alike. Therefore to us peace, as understood and imposed by the United States, is more dangerous than all our revolutions, since it implies the consolidation of tyrannies. That mistake is frequently made by the men directing the public affairs of the United States, who think of us as people prepared for democratic ways and habits. As a matter of fact, in practically all Latin-America, the Government and the people are completely divorced and mostly in frank opposition. To mistake one for the other is a grave fault. Governments never represent the will of the people. We mean of the educated minority, who really form what we may call the people, since the great bulk of the population is illiterate."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION


TOTAL: 209 PER DAY AUTOMOBILE: 37 FALLS: 36 BURNS: 20 DROWNING: 19 RAILROADS: 18

AMERICA'S DAILY ACCIDENT SLAUGHTER, AND SOME OF THE CAUSES

AMERICA'S BLACK RECORD OF DEATHS BY ACCIDENT

THE CONTROL OF FATAL ACCIDENTS in the United States continues to be one of the outstanding problems in the life of the American people, says *The Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (New York). It is estimated that there occurred 84,000 deaths from fatal accidents in the United States during 1923, and that this number was 7,500 in excess of the figure for the year before. The number of accidental deaths in the United States is now each year equal to the whole population of some of our cities, such as Savannah, Georgia, or Evansville, Indiana. The writer goes on:

"That the fatal accident rate in the United States is unwarrantedly high is shown by comparison with that for England and Wales. In England and Wales during 1922 the fatal accident rate was 321 per million of population, and in the United States 698 per million! Because of our higher accident death-rate we lose from 35,000 to 40,000 of our citizens annually in excess of the number of deaths which would occur if the British rates prevailed here. This disparaging comparison should lead every citizen interested in the national welfare to support vigorously every movement for the prevention of accidents.

"The American death-toll from accidents amounts to 1,462 per week or 209 per day! Automobile accidents and injuries head the list with 262 deaths per week and 37 deaths per day in Continental United States. Then come falls with 254 deaths per week or 36 per day, and drownings with 134 deaths each week or 19 for each day! There are 128 killed each week in railroad accidents, or 18 per day! These are lamentable facts of destruction of valuable lives and a frightful price for carelessness, apathy and deficient knowledge.

"The table below shows the estimated number of fatal accidents in Continental United States for the more important causes.

	Estimated Deaths In				
Cause of Accidental Death	*1923*	*1922*	*1921*	*1920*	*1911*
All fatal accidents........	83,772	76,255	73,542	75,983	79,255
Accidental burns.........	7,304	6,992	6,362	8,088	7,214
Accidental drowning......	6,529	6,992	7,872	6,066	8,806
Accidental falls..........	15,382	13,219	12,293	12,557	14,052
Traumatism by machines..	2,324	2,185	1,941	2,660	1,967
Railroad accidents........	8,078	6,664	6,362	7,769	12,179
Automobile accidents.....	15,714	13,656	12,293	11,067	2,061
Street-car accidents.......	1,771	1,748	1,725	2,128	2,998

"Automobile accidents and injuries head the list of fatalities. These casualties accounted for 18.8 per cent. of the total accidents; in 1911 the percentage of these automobile injuries in total accidents was only 2.6! In 1911 there were 2,061 automobile accident deaths and in 1923, 15,714! This latter figure includes only the deaths directly ascribed to automobile accidents. If we were to include fatalities arising out of collisions in which railway trains were involved we should have to add, possibly, from 8 to 10 per cent. of this number so that the total number of deaths attributable to the use of automobiles during 1923 in the United States was probably in excess of 17,000.

"At the meeting of the National Safety Council at Louisville, Kentucky, on October 2, the Committee on Public Accident Statistics, of the Council, directed attention particularly to the automobile accident situation and made a number of definite recommendations for the administrative control of this type of accident.

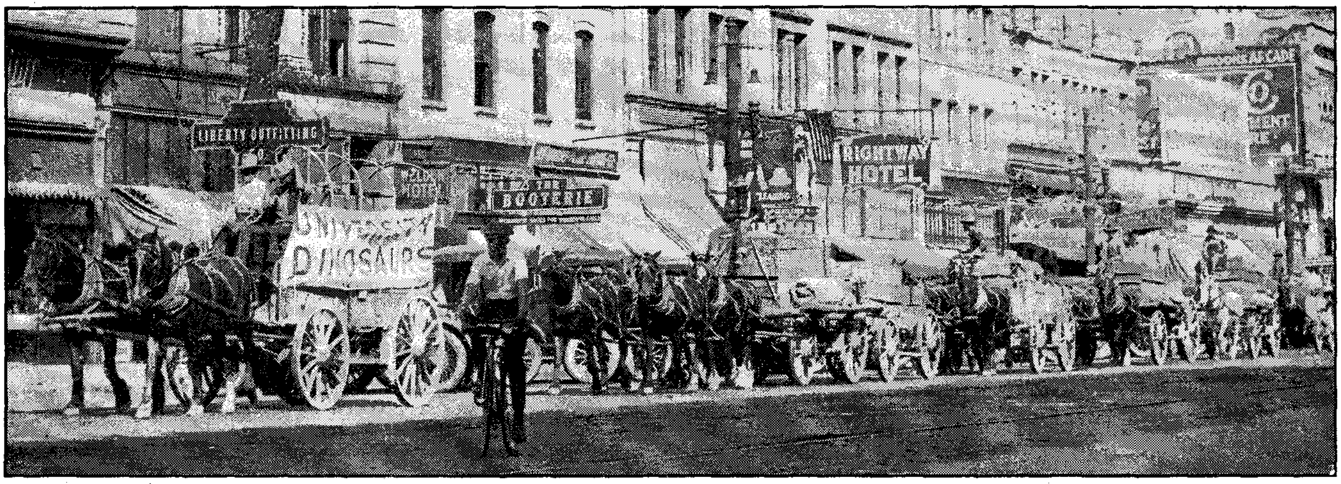
"The report includes a valuable display of data on automobile accidents in 135 American cities during 1923, prepared by Mr. H. B. Stellwagen, a review of progress in the control of accidents and fatalities on public highways in recent years, certain suggestions for securing the facts of automobile fatalities which will lead to effective control measures, an outline for a Registration Area for public accidents in the United States, and a set of model tables for the use of city and State officials having charge of the administration of public highway and automobile laws.

"The Committee also recommended uniform State legislation for traffic accident reporting. In the appendix to the report the Committee has also shown a large number of valuable statistical tables giving the latest data available. These facts relate to the experience in the United States Registration Area, the Industrial Department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and in States such as Massachusetts and Connecticut, where effective accident control measures have been instituted by the officials having supervision of the public highways.

"The report will shortly be published by the National Safety Council, 168 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and may be obtained from the Council or upon application to the editor of this Bulletin."

RUBBER-COATED FRUITS—Strawberries and other fruits dipt in liquid rubber are now shipped from the tropics, we are told by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). The process of dipping in rubber latex, already familiar in tire manufacture, promises to become important also in the fruit trade, according to a report to the Pan-Pacific Union in Honolulu, by Dr. P. J. S. Cramer, a Dutch botanist of Buitenzorg, Java. We read:

"Dr. Cramer has shipped fresh strawberries with rubber coats without loss of flavor or texture, tho the trip lasted fourteen days. He has shipped latex-dipt ripe mangos, and the mangosteen, which is considered the most delicate and hard to ship of all tropical fruits, from Buitenzorg to Paris, where they arrived in perfect condition. The success of the process depends on the formation of a thin, airtight film over the surface of the fruits. The exclusion of oxygen stops the physiological processes, and no changes take place until the rubber film is stript off again. During his experiments, Dr. Cramer dipt one end of a green banana in latex and left the other end as it was. The uncoated part went on and ripened, while the coated end remained exactly as green as it was at the start. Similarly, ripe fruits when dipt simply remain ripe and do not go on to over-ripeness and deterioration. Dr. Cramer's process may become the basis of very important developments in the handling of tropical produce.



THE DINOSAURS COME TO TOWN

Here is the parade, through the business section of Salt Lake City, of the caravan of 80,000 pounds of Dinosaur fossil remains, on their way from Uintah Basin, where they had lain for 25,000,000 years, to their new home in the University of Utah.

Refrigeration in the tropics is expensive, and some of the choicest fruits, like the mangosteen, can not be shipped even when refrigerated. Rubber latex, on the other hand, is inexpensive and abundant throughout all the hot countries, and its use is expected to have the advantage of economy both in cost and in the utilization as shipping space of parts of cars and vessels now occupied by ice chambers and refrigerating machinery."

HOW DYNAMITE EXPLODES

BIG DYNAMITE BLASTS are more and more frequent items of news, says Charles S. Hurber, writing in *Municipal and County Engineering* (Indianapolis). Charges are buried deep in the face of a cliff, an electric switch is turned, there is a deafening roar, and thousands of tons of rock come crashing down. What, the inquiring observer asks, produces this explosion? What actually happens when dynamite explodes? He continues:

> "To answer this question it is necessary to explain briefly what dynamite is. Reduced to its essentials, dynamite is a mixture of nitroglycerin with wood meal and nitrate of soda or nitrate of ammonia, or both. Nitroglycerin, in turn, is composed of several different elements—namely, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, the molecules of which are grouped in such a way as to form a heavy, oily, yellow liquid. Now these same molecules are capable of arrangement in other groups to form several different substances instead of the one, and the bonds which hold them together in the particular arrangement which makes nitroglycerin are very weak.
>
> "Consequently, when the electric current sets off the detonator imbedded in the dynamite and this imparts a sharp shock and very high temperature to the nitroglycerin, the bonds between the molecules which compose the nitroglycerin break down. The nitrogen and some of the oxygen remain free—both of them gases—while the other molecules instantly combine to form two compound gases, carbon dioxid and water vapor. The breaking down of the nitroglycerin and rearrangement of its molecules generates a great deal of heat—enough to raise the temperature of the gases to 6,300 degrees F. or thereabouts—and this high temperature causes the other ingredients of the dynamite to decompose into gases, or to burn, with the release of still more heat.
>
> "All of this takes place in a single instant and the highly heated and rapidly expanding gases, which would normally occupy a much greater volume than the dynamite, exert a sudden tremendous pressure on the walls of the bore hole. The rock gives way and the escaping gases set the air into violent vibration. To the beholder, the explosion consists of the roaring noise and the rending of the rock, but in reality these are only the audible and visible results of the rearrangement of the molecules of the dynamite when subjected to a shock from the detonator, this conversion of the nitroglycerin and other ingredients of the dynamite into gases constituting the actual explosion."

A DINOSAUR CARAVAN

THE UNEARTHING OF BONES OF DINOSAURS twenty-five million years old, and their transportation to the University of Utah by caravan, has formed an interesting addition to the history of the West, we are told in a press bulletin issued by the university. The dinosaur quarry, near Jensen, Utah, in the Uintah Basin, is one of the largest quarries where remains of these huge animals are found. Last year the university obtained permission to unearth specimens from this quarry, and the Carnegie Institute, of Pittsburgh, allowed Dr. Earl Douglass to superintend the quarrying and boxing of the bones. Five excellent specimens of different species were obtained. One is a carnivorous dinosaur, and one of the largest specimens in existence, the head being practically complete, a thing very seldom found. It seems that—

> "This particular section of the far West was, about twenty-five million years ago, a section of the sea. The dinosaurs lived in an old swampy land, along the edges of rivers or on the shores of lakes. They were what their name signifies, 'terrible lizards,' and varied in size from lizards not much larger than those now living, to something over one hundred feet long. The fact that so many dinosaurs are found at this particular spot is accounted for by an ancient sand-bar in an archaic stream. Through some great change in nature these dinosaurs were evidently exterminated at about the same time, and dead bodies floated down the stream and were stranded on the sand-bar. Then they were covered with sediment, which eventually became 5,000 feet thick and was changed from sand to solid rock. The uplifting of the earth's surface at that particular point came some time later and changed this ancient lake to the Rocky Mountains. Erosion began wearing the rock away and has now practically uncovered the bones of these animals.
>
> "This particular quarry has been worked by the Carnegie Institute and the Smithsonian Institution, both of which obtained several specimens. The university was fortunate in obtaining five specimens that are still better.
>
> "The dinosaur caravan was a real reminder of the West as it once was. Nineteen wagons were loaded with the bones at the quarry and trekked their way 220 miles from Jensen to Salt Lake. There is no railroad into the Uintah Basin, and in some places the roads were impassable for automobile trucks, so the pioneer method of transportation was resorted to. The drivers were typical old-time Westerners, five of them never having seen a railroad train or street-car before and thus experiencing more than one thrill, while at that same time doing their bit to aid in the study of prehistoric times."

The arrival of the caravan at Salt Lake City is thus described by Whit Burnett in the Salt Lake *Tribune:*

> "Utah's now famous 'Dinosaur Caravan' ended its 220-mile journey when, at the pace of a silent cortege, it moved through

the traffic-halted streets of Salt Lake shortly after two o'clock, schedule time, yesterday afternoon.

"The caravan of nineteen somewhat shaky-looking wagons, covered with dust, laden with hay, bags, provisions and the 'bone cages,' drew out thousands of interested spectators.

"It was, as promised, the most picturesque and authentic spectacle of its kind ever on view in the West. And, as such, it went down historically in memory, in these and other words, and on the history-recording film of the 'movies.'

"The singular transport service 'held up,' 'stood the gaff' and did the work. For 220 miles, over roads at times none too good and at other times all to the bad; over sagebrush plateaus and down steep canyon grades, the dust-raising string of country wagons made their way—averaging twenty-five miles a day, rain or shine, hot or cold.

"Yesterday's 'parade,' unfeatured by band or ostentatious display, was more like a funeral—a procession of hallowed bones—than any 'homecoming.' The pace, after nine days on the changing roads, was slow; the horses were tired; the men were almost 'sunk.'

"But as they neared the city, plugging their way up State Street from their noonday camp at Twenty-first South Street, where they 'weighed in' their 80,000 pounds of bones at Bamberger's coal yards and ate their lunch, their spirits rose. Ahead of them they could see the poplar trees of Salt Lake City, the clean, white dome of the capitol, the spires of the City and County Building, the distant horizon of various clubs, and angles marking the business section of the town.

"As the caravan yesterday neared Ninth South and State streets—ten minutes ahead of schedule—the group was met by a platoon of mounted police and escorted past the City and County Building, where Mayor Neslen, who had welcomed the caravan at the point of the mountain Tuesday, greeted them again, shook hands with 'Uncle John' and reiterated his best wishes to the 'gang.'

"The wagon-train wheeled widely to the west at Third South Street, and, after passing motion-picture photographers at the Main street corner, silently and slowly marched through the business district to the Hotel Utah corner.

"There was little, save the external elements of the picturesque, to satisfy the curious onlookers, who, in many cases, probably expected to see something 'alive' within the silent crates.

"Respecting this great lack, Jesse Burkes, earlier in the day, had satisfied the need. Pounding vigorously on the crate ensconced behind his seat, he startled the curbsters with his cries:

"'Back there, Stego! Git back down in that there cage!'

"And the curbsters, for the moment taken in, got back farther than the monsters ever will.

"'Bones?' repeated a very dark youngster to his older informant. 'Bones—dat size? Lay off, mister! Who all'd roll 'em?'

"But bones they were, and bones they are—deader than seven doornails, and, unlike the bones in the hymn, it's doubtful if they'll ever 'rise again.'

"If they did—some of the university's five tremendous monsters would stand fifteen to twenty feet high, and from the tip of their vegetarian snouts to the whip of their tail would be one hundred even feet.

"The assembling work will be begun as soon as possible, and completed this winter or next spring if such speed can be maintained.

"CONGRATULATIONS!"—AT THE END OF THE 220-MILE JOURNEY

Uncle John Kay (at the reader's left), leader of the wagon-train which brought the Dinosaur fossils, reports to Prof. Frederick J. Pack (center), head of the Geology Department, and President George Thomas (right), of the University of Utah.

"Prof. Frederick J. Pack, who for seven years has advocated the State's obtaining some of the bones walled up in her own Uintah mountains, has seen by now his wishes fulfilled. He will begin his sabbatical year soon, and in the East and in England 'tell the world' of Utah's wonders, not the least of which will include this particular collection."

THE EXPANSION OF CHEMISTRY

CHEMISTRY IS ENTERING upon an era of world-wide expansion in education and industry, according to reports from many countries submitted to the American Chemical Society and made public at the close of the society's recent meeting at Cornell University. Huge investments in instruction and research are predicted, according to a report printed in the New York *Times*, and from this scientific awakening, results of transcendent importance to the human race, it is asserted, will be achieved. Unity of purpose among men and women of science of all lands, it is declared, will prove a powerful factor in promoting international concord and minimizing war. We read:

"Following action taken by its council, the society, through the Committee of Chemical Education, will immediately begin to carry out plans for the organization of the chemistry departments of all the schools and colleges of the United States; State associations are to be formed, the work centering around the society's sixty-nine sections.

"The Chairman of the committee, Prof. Neil E. Gordon of the University of Maryland, announced that teacher organizations have been authorized in thirteen States. Other regional bodies approved are the Chemistry Teachers' Association of New York City, the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers and the Northwest Chemistry Teachers' Association.

"Radical reforms in teaching methods and closer correlation of high-school and college courses are among the objects sought.

"In behalf of British chemists, Principal D. J. C. Irvine of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, issued a statement praising the achievements of American chemists. He has learned in the last twenty years to regard with growing appreciation the ever-increasing quality of American research and the extraordinary vitality of American schools of chemistry.

"This opinion, gained originally through study of the American journals, has been strengthened enormously as a result of visits paid in the last two years in the universities of Eastern States, and of meeting personally the American chemists who attended the conventions of the American Chemical Society at New Haven and Ithaca.

"'I have not touched on the position of technical chemistry in America,' he said, 'as my experience confines me to the academic aspects of the subject. But there is no doubt that a subject which is developing on sure foundation and is being enlarged so enthusiastically must find its applications in manufacturing work of ever-increasing value. This is shown indirectly by the attitude of manufacturers who wisely develop their research laboratories as part of their business organization, showing a praiseworthy tendency to maintain their own research laboratories without leaning on the State.'"

ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS FROM FOOD

EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES in the Yale Medical School by Drs. I. Newton Kugelmass and Irvine McQuarrie have recently disclosed the reason for the curative action of certain remedies for rickets, and have opened a whole new field for investigation. Upon this new discovery of the ultra-violet activity of certain food substances may be based further research and accomplishments such as have followed the establishment of every important principle of physical and biological science. We read in an article contributed to *The Yale Alumni Weekly* (New Haven):

> "Those who recall their days of childhood dosings may think it far-fetched indeed to term cod-liver oil 'bottled sunshine,' but it is a similarity of curative powers between sunlight and cod-liver oil—among a number of substances curative of rickets—which led directly to the research of these two doctors, the results of which have already been published in a preliminary report.
>
> "Within recent years there have been known two definite ways to cure rickets: the direct application of sunlight, a physical force containing ultra-violet rays, absorbed through the skin; and an oil taken from the liver of a fish, which enters the body through the alimentary canal. Seemingly there is no connection between radiant energy and cod-liver oil, and yet it has been proved that in their action on rickets the results of these two therapeutic agents are indistinguishable. It is the relation between the two which Drs. Kugelmass and McQuarrie set out to find, stimulated by the researches of Dr. E. A. Park, head of the Department, and his associates, who have made outstanding contributions to the elucidation of the rickets problem.
>
> "Recent research had demonstrated that mercury vapor light passed through quartz prevents and cures rickets exactly as does natural sunlight; and since that process produces ultra-violet rays, it was readily deducible that it is these invisible cold rays in sunlight which exercise the observed curative effects upon rickets. That fact being established, it remained to learn whether cod-liver oil, when taken internally, likewise gave off ultra-violet emanations. If this could be shown, it would prove that ultra-violet rays cure rickets; and, moreover, that they play an important part in the normal functioning of many bodily processes, since they not only cure but prevent.
>
> "Here, with the touch of poetry, enters the humble firefly to play his part in the drama of discovery. This insect's cold light is manufactured by the oxidation of a substance in an alkaline medium, producing visible light rays. Would the same chemical reaction, applied to substances curative of rickets, produce invisible ultra-violet rays? Numerous experiments proved this to be the case.
>
> "Among the substances known to cure rickets are cod-liver oil, egg yolk, bile, sperm oil, and others. All these were oxidized, and specially prepared photographic plates screened by quartz filters and exposed to the substances so treated unmistakably indicated the presence of ultra-violet light. On the negative side, analogous but non-rickets-curing substances, such as linseed, peanut, and cottonseed oils, and others, were similarly oxidized, but showed no evidences of ultra-violet rays upon identical photographic plates. The curative powers upon rickets of this particular group of energy rays was demonstrated.
>
> "Exprest in terms of chemical equation:
>
> $$\text{Rickets-curing Substances} + \text{Oxygen} = \text{Oxy-Substances} \mp \text{Ultra-violet Rays.}$$
>
> "If this were a true chemical reaction, it would work backwards, and, in corroboration of the original results, this was also found to be the case. Oxy-substances from which emanations of ultra-violet rays had previously been liberated were subjected to the quartz mercury vapor lamp, and gave off oxygen. Thus the ultra-violet rays from sunshine or certain foods are established as the active component of rickets-curing agents."

INFINITE ENERGY JUST OUT OF REACH

ALL SCIENTIFIC MEN agree that huge stores of energy are locked up in the atoms of matter. Some believe that this energy will never be released; others suspect that some way of utilizing it may one day be found. At least one, Dr. Gerald L. Wendt, Dean of the school of chemistry and physics at Pennsylvania State College, thinks that he has taken the first steps toward it and is within measurable distance of his goal. He is quoted, indeed, as stating definitely that experiments already conducted by him give "reasonable promise" that he will discover the secret and succeed in utilizing it for the benefit of mankind. This would mean a new and immeasurable source of energy independent of coal and oil deposits, hydroelectric and every other form of power known at present, it was said by Dr. Wendt, and by other scientists in attendance on an intersectional meeting of the American Chemical Society at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. In his experiments, we are told in a report made for the New York *Times*, Dr. Wendt placed a tungsten wire in a vacuum-tube, through which he shot energy, with the result that more energy came out than went in and the tungsten was transformed into helium. The problem is one of controlling the spontaneous disintegration of elements. *The Times* quotes Dr. Wendt as follows:

"IF I SUCCEED—

"It will mean the revolution of civilization," says Dr. Gerald L. Wendt of his experiment with atomic energy.

> "I have been using a temperature of 60,000 degrees F. in my investigations. The sun is only 10,000 degrees F., and the hottest star is 40,000 degrees. At that temperature we know that there is no evidence of metals in a star, and that it is composed of hydrogen and helium gases. As it cools we get more complex elements. Hitherto one of the great difficulties has been that we could not get a sufficient degree of temperature in our laboratories, but now we can produce heat higher than the hottest stars. I have been using 100,000 volts of electricity for this purpose.
>
> "Copper, gold and iron are elements, and thus far we have been unable to change them. This is not saying that it can't be done, and I think I have reasonable grounds for the belief that I will be able to unlock atomic energy.
>
> "If I succeed in my endeavors it will mean the revolution of civilization. Energy is its base, and it is energy that makes all other things valuable. It is one thing to show that the atomic energy is there and another thing to unlock it and make use of it, but I have already peeped into the first little crack."

Dr. W. F. Hillebrand, chief chemist of the Bureau of Standards at Washington and the discoverer of helium, is quoted by *The Times* as saying that if Dr. Wendt were successful in his endeavors he would "unquestionably revolutionize life." He continued:

> "At present it is possible to control the spontaneous disintegration of metals on an infinitesimal scale by using the greatest forces at our command, but the use of these forces is beyond the ability of most laboratories."

Said another commentator, Prof. Leon L. Jenks of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute:

> "Assuming that Dr. Wendt could release atomic energy and do it cheaply, he would have found the source of all the heat and power that the world needs.
>
> "But we must be able to get it cheaper than we can get coal and petroleum at present. It is possible to-day to operate a motor-car with alcohol, but alcohol costs seventy-five cents a gallon, and gasoline is cheaper. That, by the way, is one reason why we will never see 'dollar gasoline.'
>
> "Such a discovery as Dr. Wendt hopes to make would mean

that all existing forms of power would be obsolete. Locked up within the confines of a pen-knife—if it could be released—is enough atomic energy to send the largest ocean liner across the Atlantic.

"The tapping of such a vast force would supply power for steamships, railroads and industries of all kinds, not to mention the automobile.

"We should never have to worry about our coal supply giving out, or our oil-fields becoming exhausted, or the further utilization of hydroelectric power. It took millions of years for nature to store up the power locked in coal and oil, and now we are scattering it like a lot of drunken sailors.

"I do not believe there is great danger of a financial panic for, if atomic energy is found, I am inclined to think that the process will be a gradual one.

"It would certainly be more fantastic than anything that has thus far been even imagined by the brain of man, but the discovery is not beyond the present trend of scientific thought."

Dr. W. D. Bancroft, Professor of Chemistry at Cornell University, and a world-wide authority upon the subject, said that such a discovery as Dr. Wendt hoped to make would be "as revolutionary for the world as the discovery of electricity." He went on:

"We are able to-day to disintegrate lead into hydrogen, but the problem is how to do it spontaneously—how to control spontaneous disintegration. Alpha particles have been used in bombardment, and successful efforts have been made to disintegrate nitrogen, but the expense has been enormous.

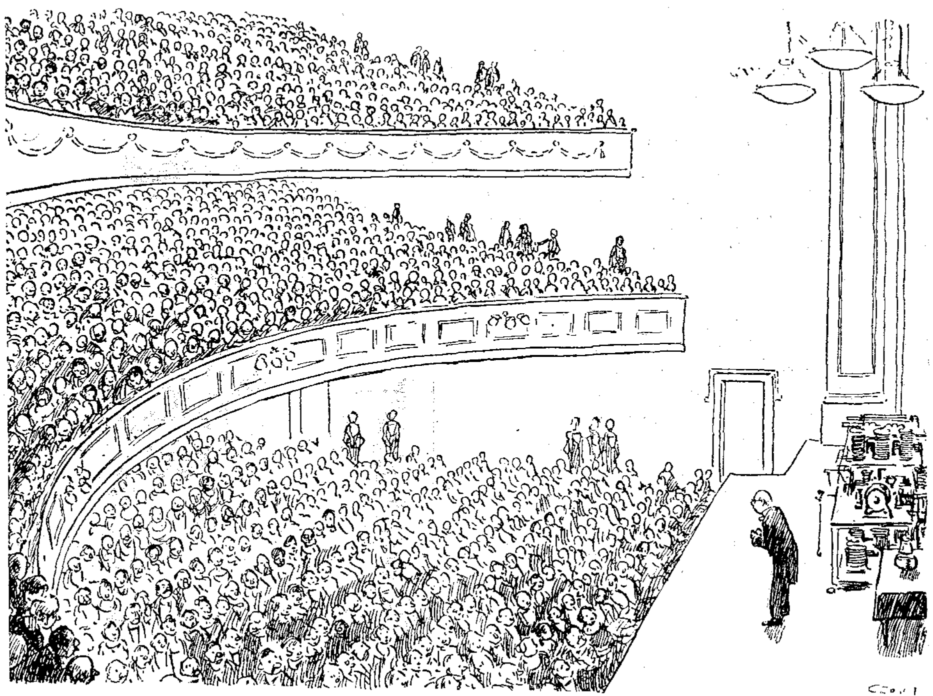
"We have spontaneous disintegration in the case of radium but, thus far, we can't control it."

RADIO STRENGTHENED BY COLD—Cold waves affect radio transmission, according to recent observations taken at the Bureau of Standards in Washington, on daylight signals from the long-wave transatlantic stations at New Brunswick and Tuckerton, New Jersey. The signal strength was found to be quite uniform during most of the year, as was to be expected from the moderate distance of transmission, but with the coming of the cold waves of January, 1924, the signals rose to more than twice their normal strength. At the same time there were deviations of many degrees in the apparent directions of the sending stations, as indicated by the radio compass, says a press bulletin from the U. S. Department of Commerce (Washington):

"The end of the series of cold waves in January did not at once restore transmission conditions to the uniformity of autumn and early winter, but left a condition of instability which persisted through the comparatively mild cold of February and early March.

"During this time the signals frequently fluctuated, going to high values for a few hours and then returning to normal without any obvious connection with weather conditions. After March 19 these irregularities entirely ceased and transmission again became normal. Observations on other long-wave stations indicate that these large variations do not occur at a distance of 30 miles, that they are large at 150 to 200 miles, and are again less at 250 to 400 miles.

"There is at present no definite explanation of this phenomenon. The cause is evidently atmospheric, and the connection with the cold waves suggests that either the part of the atmosphere concerned with the signal variations lies much below the Heaviside layer (50 or 60 miles) or that weather phenomena are correlated with atmospheric action at much greater heights than has been hitherto supposed."



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THE PROFESSOR: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am now about to make the attempt to divide the atom. The experiment, if successful, may be quite harmless. On the other hand, it may blow this building out of existence. I appeal to your sporting instincts to give me a sympathetic attention."

PROMOTION OF THE GOOSEBERRY

THE ELEVATION OF THE HUMBLE GOOSEBERRY from its present position as a minor fruit, good only for pies and preserves, to the dignity of a table fruit on a par with cherries, plums and grapes, is one of the possible results from the discovery of new species in the woods of northern Florida, we learn from Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). We read:

"Gooseberries are not properly appreciated in this country, in the opinion of Dr. Frederick V. Coville, botanist in charge of the Office of Economic and Systematic Botany, Bureau of Plant Industry, whose description gives the new species to science. Abroad, the fine European varieties are eaten ripe, as table fruit. But these choice varieties are subject to disease in this country, and all the hardy native species known until the present time have berries too small and poorly flavored to be of much value. Moreover, gooseberries as well as currants harbor the deadly blister rust disease that is threatening our forests of white pine, so that Government forest officials are urging that gooseberry culture be strongly curtailed. Into this rather unpromising setting the new Florida species comes almost like a horticultural fairy godmother. It is probably the biggest wild gooseberry ever discovered, the fruits reaching seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. A hybrid with the large-fruited European varieties need not lose size. It is native in northern Florida, far south of the present centers of gooseberry culture, and what is even more important, far south of the white-pine region. Therefore it can be cultivated without regard to the white-pine blister rust, and there will be the added advantage of having berries ready for market much earlier than at present. And it seems to be quite immune to the mildew disease to which the European varieties are susceptible. In its present wild state the fruit has one notable drawback. Each berry is covered with so many long, sharp spines that it suggests a little porcupine. It is hoped that these can be eliminated in the breeding experiments now under way at the Department of Agriculture. The honor of the discovery of this promising berry is divided between Prof. Herman Kurz of the Florida State College for Women and Dr. Roland M. Harper of the Florida State Geological Survey. They came upon it in the woods along the shore of a little lake near Tallahassee in the course of a Sunday botanizing trip. They notified Dr. Colville, as the recognized expert in this part of the botanical field, and after several trips to the region to obtain specimens, seeds and bushes for transplanting, he announced the find to the scientific public."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

A FRENCH ACTOR THE NATION'S GUEST

WHETHER THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT has ever before taken an official part in the affairs of the theater would be an interesting subject of inquiry. If it has not, there is an especial fitness in the invitation extended through Secretary Hughes to the director of the Odéon Theater in Paris, M. Firmin Gémier, to visit America with a French company and present some of the masterpieces of the French drama. The special fitness in this act, remote from the present time, lies in the fact that Beaumarchais, the author of the first great success of the Odéon, was also the man who, according to the New York *Herald Tribune*, "almost financed the revolt of the American colonies against Great Britain and was never able to collect the sum from Congress." Consequently "he died leaving it to his daughter to accept a compromise of 800,000 francs instead of the 2,544,000 livres at which the debt had been estimated in 1779." If this play occurs in M. Gémier's repertoire some royalties will go back to France, not to the descendants of the author, but to the Society of Dramatic Authors and Composers, which Beaumarchais founded. M. Gémier varies his French repertoire with Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," thus offering us a French conception of *Shylock*. French visitors are not uncommon to the American stage; at the present moment Madame Simone is presenting a series of characterizations in French, and it was only two years ago that Cécile Sorel and Albert Lambert of the Comédie Française paid a visit to these shores. The visit of M. Gémier will partake of an official character, in return, it is said, for the invitation extended by France to the American actor, James K. Hackett, to present his impersonation of "Macbeth" at the Odéon. In this capacity Gémier was officially welcomed at the City Hall in New York where he made a graceful allusion to this country in saying that it was easy to know that he was in America, because "the lights in the eyes of the young men are the same as those that shone in the eyes of America's soldiers when they were doing battle for France and civilization."

Photograph by Henri Manuel, Paris

INVITED BY SECRETARY HUGHES

Firmin Gémier, director of the Théâtre National de l'Odéon, presenting a series of French dramatic masterpieces in America.

Before the famous actor left Paris, the critic of *L'Avenir*, signing the name Nozière, wrote what may be taken as an introduction of him to the American public:

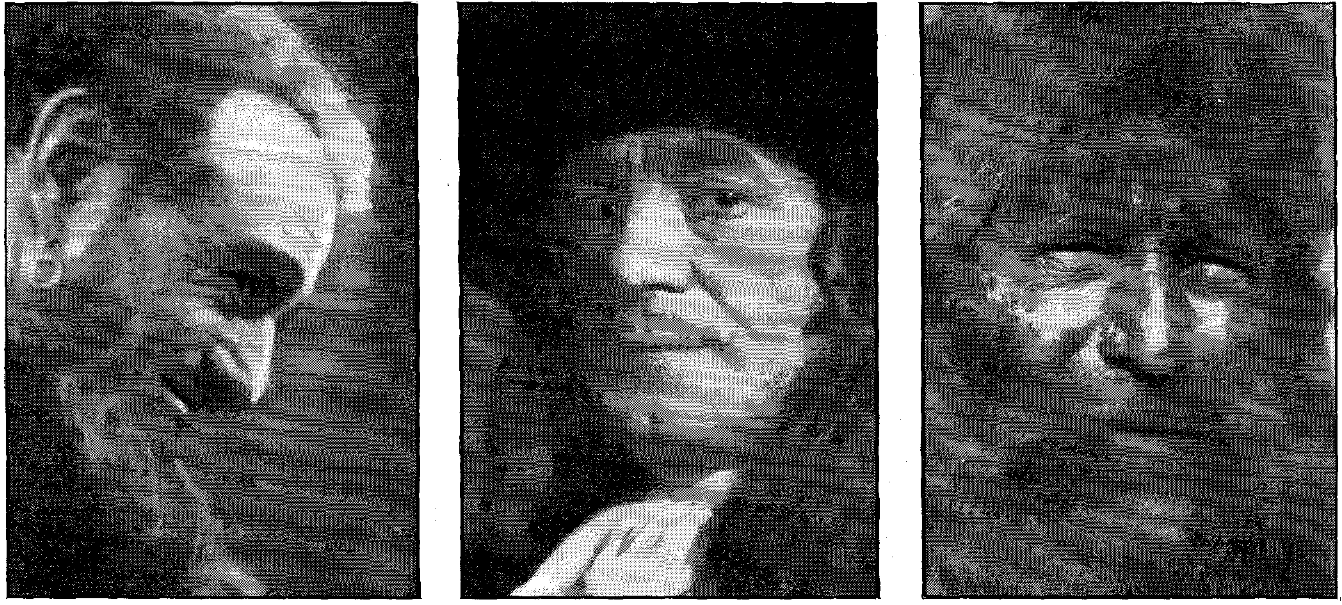
"I do not know what plays Gémier intends to produce in America. Without doubt he will let them see how much he admires Shakespeare, and it will be most natural for him to appear in the 'Merchant of Venice' and in the 'Taming of the Shrew.' To my mind it seems that such homage to the supreme dramatist of the English language would be much appreciated. But Gémier will no doubt also show the American public distinctly French masterpieces; and of these one can not forget his production of the 'Bourgeois Gentilhomme.

"There is something in Gémier's personality that should at once surprize and attract Americans. First, he is a self-made man, who has seen very hard times, but has never allowed himself to be discouraged. He has had only too much opportunity to study the poor and humble. If I were to interest the public that awaits him in America in this period of his life, I should cite one wretched night when he sat homeless and hungry on a park bench. He found himself at one time in close conversation with a thief, who asked him to join him in a venture of his trade, and, at another, with an anarchist, who sought to win Gémier over to cooperation in an effort to destroy society. Despite himself and through sheer professional instinct, the young actor could not but study the peculiarities of his strange companions. He noted the lines of their haggard, feverish faces, the feebleness of their ill-nourished bodies, bent half double under the blows of wind or rain, and the hollow echoing of their voices, that shook in the cold of the night.

"Later when it befell him to command the applause of audiences by the fidelity of his portrayal of such types of poverty and rags, he had only to remember his companions of that night. When he was playing at the Théâtre Libre, which was founded by Antoine, he often made use of similar melancholy occasions of observation in his rôles in modern realistic plays. Such studies furnished his mind with a kind of intimate unwritten diary, which really should be written and would be worth publishing.

"He has never forgotten the tragic hardships of his early years, but they have left no rancor in his mind. He loves the mob, the people. He is one of those who with deep interest can watch the long procession of workers issuing from a factory at the end of the day. He admires the rhythm of their walk, the gravity or the comedy of their expression as their talk varies from the serious to the farcical. It has always been Gémier's dream to draw from such people instruction in the principles that are needed to reinvigorate dramatic art. It has been his wish to present himself to thousands of individuals, to a medley in which all social distinctions shall be lost in the mass. He has no desire to flatter the taste of the day, but rather to touch humanity. He remembers that the Greek tragic writers, especially Æschylus, wrote for a whole nation, and that Aristophanes made that whole nation laugh with his mighty gaiety.

"Gémier remembers also the Mystery Plays of the Middle Ages and their effect on all the people. He realizes that to reach the heart of vast audiences he must treat of subjects in which every single spectator can find an interest, of such subjects that are general and not dependent on refinements of psychology or



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AS SHYLOCK AS MOLIERE AS A MONGOL

GEMIER IN SOME OF HIS FAMOUS IMPERSONATIONS.

subtle and exceptional studies. The faithful shed tears as they see the scenes of the Passion follow one another in pictures on the walls of churches and cathedrals. The Athenians thrilled with enthusiasm when they saw the downfall of Persia enacted in stage play in their theaters. The dramatist who faces the great crowd must choose subjects that are of equal appeal to all the various individualities which form this vast public—and these are, briefly, faith and patriotism. In the days of the French Revolution the themes were love of liberty and of reason."

This French critic then turns to M. Gémier's patriotic spirit as exhibited in his organization of various civic celebrations, and mentions the fact that in his first appearances as director of the Renaissance Theater he produced "July Fourteenth," which was written by Romain Rolland. We are told further:

"He never denies any one who appeals to his enthusiasm and his talent for the celebration of a great event in the history of the Republic, or to do homage to the memory of a genius, or to render it to the workers of a province and to the richness of their soil. Some years ago he directed a national spectacle in Switzerland. In such matters he inclines to unite song with the dialog and action of the piece, and to add also music and the rhythm of the dance. Athletic beauty is also to be noted as a feature of his productions, especially in 'Antony and Cleopatra,' 'Œdipus the King' and 'The Mystery of the Nativity.' He aims to combine the most diverse elements, and the very amplitude of his composition sometimes becomes menacing to the traditions of the regular stage. But Gémier has no fears about this, and one may say that he would like to cast aside the old methods that impose too strict limits on dramatic art out of undue respect for superannuated tradition. In a court scene, for instance, in which only four of five persons appear, he would have a much smaller stage. In fact, it may be said that he is constantly hostile to the old rules of those committees who still tyrannize in the theater, even tho they do not invoke the authority of Aristotle. He opposes the unity of time, which allows the study of only one situation and climax; the unity of place, which obliges the spectators to look at one and the same scene through the whole evening, and the unity of kind, which forbids that pathos should follow humor."

Gémier, we are told, "so violently shook the foundations that he forced the fall of the barrier between the public and the actor." Things that are commonplaces in our theaters were introduced as novelties in the French theater—a stairway to unite the orchestra and the stage; scenes enacted in the audience itself. We read on:

"His is the perpetually youthful mind of the revolutionary. But he does not declaim against the commonplace and the hackneyed; rather he laughs. Nor at rehearsal does he shout to direct the players or the supernumeraries in his productions. With seeming calm he manages to impose his will; but under this outward aspect of coolness and tranquillity there burns a devouring flame. Sometimes it shows itself at white heat, and the whole company is suddenly hurt. It is as though a horse had felt the touch of the spur. Similarly in his personal performances Gémier is not given to loud cries or wild gestures. His playing is marked by an internal intensity. His power proceeds from his profound belief in the character he represents. His force of expression is due to his sincerity as an artist, and so it is not reduced to eye-play or face-play. His portraiture is evident in his entire body, in the look of his shoulders, in his walk, in the movement of his hands. To be sure, Gémier is a past master in the art of make-up, and knows how to transform his appearance with grease paint, wigs and all the other artifices of the make-up table. Nevertheless without recourse to paint, powder and face plasters, he grows old or grows young or actually changes his appearance before you on the stage. The workings of his mind act with miracle-like effect on his physical being as he becomes excited or subdued.

"He is rather skeptical about schools for actors, from whom he asks above all else absolute sincerity. Stage schools seem to him harmful to personal originality. Gémier would even abolish the conventional vocal accent of tragic verse, for he believes, justly enough, that the heroes of Corneille and of Racine should utter themselves quite simply. It is easy to imagine what protests such an attempt at purely natural interpretation aroused."

IVAN G. OLINSKY—The artist of the cover, Ivan G. Olinsky, N. A., is a painter who has been especially felicitous in the treatment of children. He has done many portraits of children and introduced them in a decorative sense, in many of his canvases. He first saw the light in southern Russia on the first day of January, 1878. At the age of thirteen he came to America and studied in the schools of the American National Academy of Design. For some years after 1900 he was assistant to that forceful American painter, John La Farge. He has been a member of the faculty of the National Academy of Design since 1912, and also the League of American Artists, the Architectural League of New York, the National Society of Mural Painters, the Artists' Aid Society, the Allied Artists of America, the Artists' Fund Society, the Salmagundi Club, the Lotos Club, and the National Arts Club. He was awarded the Thomas B. Clarke prize, National Academy of Design, in 1914; the Samuel T. Shaw Purchase prize of $1000; Salmagundi Club, in 1919; and the Lyme Art Association Museum purchase prize in 1922.

JACKIE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH EYES

ABOUT A CENTURY AGO there was another phenomenal Jackie Coogan of the stage; and he also caused parliaments to suspend less important business and attend to him. This was William West Betty, a youth who used to impersonate Shakespearean and other heroes, and for a short time actually drove Mrs. Siddons into retirement, until, as she considered, the public should come to its senses regarding dramatic art, and its proper practitioners. Parliament once adjourned to see Betty's performance on the stage of Covent Garden. The Jackie of our day does not essay rôles beyond the suitabilities of his years; but he, too, stopt the machinery of the League of Nations at Geneva on October 24, because, says a dispatch, "the entire personnel insisted on catching a glimpse of Jackie Coogan, who was received by Sir Eric Drummond, the League's Secretary-General, and thanked for his efforts on behalf of Greek and other Near East refugees who are under the care of the League." Jackie, afterwards, showed himself both boy and actor. He "insisted on two things: being photographed under the commemorative tablet to President Wilson, and on seeing the League's St. Bernard watch-dog which, Jackie said he had heard, receives one franc a week out of the League's budget." Jackie visited the Pope in Rome, then went on to Athens with his donations for the Near East children and while there was decorated with the Order of the Golden Cross of St. George. The European papers have been rather over-full of little Jackie, and the national temper comes out in what they say. England adores the child; France is satirical of precocity. The special correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes:

Times Wide World photograph

OUR "JACKIE"; EUROPE'S "KID"

The bright boy of the films as he came from a visit to the Pope in Rome.

"Jackie Coogan is just like thousands of other small boys—and utterly unlike any of them.

"I am sure of that after spending the whole morning with him. Of course, the paradox means that he is a genius, tho whether he will remain a genius all his life is another question.

"Perhaps the oddest thing of all is that America, that land of spoiled children, should have produced him, because Jackie is the most wonderfully unspoiled bit of human nature you would be likely to meet in a year's journey.

"They made him mascot of the *Leviathan;* they photographed him hundreds of times on the way across the Atlantic; they petted him like a sweetheart, and shook hands with him like a Prime Minister; and they have been doing this sort of thing for the past four years. And Jackie remains a dear little boy, no more and no less.

"Always a dear little boy, whether he is earning scores of thousands a year under the limelight, or larking about with you on deck, or earnestly doing his best to write a message for reproduction in the *Daily News.* That seems to me proof positive that Jackie's parents are only a little less wonderful than Jackie himself."

The London *Graphic* devotes a page to him and the frenzy of the British public over his arrival in England:

"Why, then, all this amazing stir—this traveling in state, these enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome, these crowds of interviewers and cameramen, the signing of autographs, the presentation of bouquets?

"The answer is simple: Jackie Coogan and human nature.

"From the earliest dawn man has been prone to hero worship. It has been his wont to bow down before heroes all through the ages. Of certain heroes the influence on mankind has been profound, wide-spread, enduring; of others the influence has been purely local, of trifling importance, fleeting. But heroes of one kind or another there have always been and ever will be.

"Well, little Jackie, by the decree of fate, has been exalted to the status of hero.

"A year or two ago, he was unknown beyond the family circle—a bright little chap, whom his parents, as is the wont of parents in regard to their offspring, no doubt thought extremely clever, but of whom the world knew no more than it does of the conditions on the surface of the planet Mars.

"But then one day—a happy day, as has been proved, for thousands of people, a happy day, we trust, for Jackie, Charlie Chaplin, in the full flush of his scintillating glory, firmly established in the ranks of the heroarchy, espied the mite of a boy at a railway station.

"And then a wonderful thing happened. As the great Charlie looked, the little imp winked!

"That did it. The effect was tremendous, almost miraculous. It marked a turning-point, changed the whole current of the child's life. But for this profound happening, he might have gone to school like other boys, after school entered, perhaps, some office, to be, mayhap, never heard of. As it fortuitously was, shortly he emerged to the astonishment of a wondering world, as a bright particular star in the constellation of Fame.

"Under the skilful guidance of his discoverer, he took his place on the spacious cinema stage, and, in the words of another hero, it can be truthfully said of him that he came, he saw, he conquered. The film, 'The Kid,' gave him his chance. Splendidly did he take occasion by the hand. In the twinkling of an eye he became a celebrity.

"Wealth came in spates. It has been said that the boy has already amassed a fortune of a quarter of a million sterling, and that he is earning as much as £100,000 a year. We don't know. These are large sums even for the cinema world, and we may have our doubts. But Los Angeles has proved a veritable El Dorado for many.

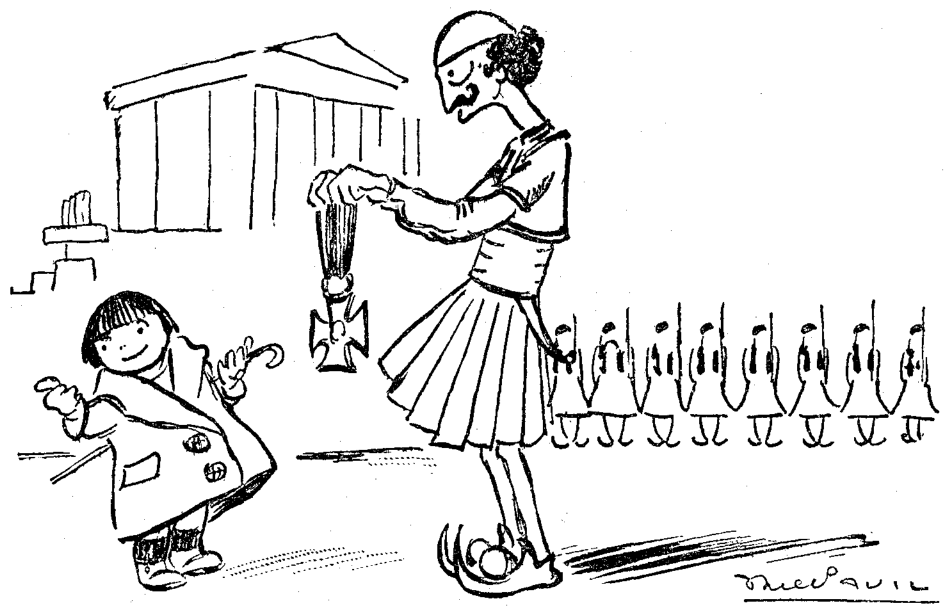
"Jackie is undeniably a genius. He could never have attained his herodom unless he had been something very much out of the common. But he has had luck on his side. Precocity is not an uncommon attribute of childhood, but it is not given to every precocious boy to meet a Charlie Chaplin. . . .

"This kind of hero-worship may be deplored. There is a certain grotesqueness, a certain absurdity in it. Even the hero-worshipers must see that. But the mass demands heroes. It doesn't really matter much what type they may be. Pugilists and golfers and tennis players, to mention but a few, have all been having their innings in varying degrees. Even animals—witness the amazing things which happened when Papyrus, the Derby winner, was sent across the Atlantic—have been given a place in the heroarchy.

"Of course, Jackie and the rest of the cinema tribe are heroes of a very minor order, great and wide-spread tho their popularity is. They are mere ripples on the surface of the great ocean of humanity. They are here to-day and will be away to-morrow."

Jackie himself might be imagined as saying to one French journalist, Georges Ponsot: "I am sorry if my presence peeves you," especially in retort to Mr. Ponsot's remark: "Jackie Coogan gets on my nerves. Please excuse me for saying so, but the 'Kid' is unbearable to me." This writer in the Paris *Ere Nouvelle*, however, is perhaps more apparently annoyed with the fuss made over Jackie than he is really, for he says, as if with a twinkle in his eye:

> "You will see that President Gaston Doumergue will be obliged to receive him, with his father, his mother, his secretary, his manager, his *femme de chambre*, his masseur, his photographer, his banker, his publicity men, and his police dog. All Paris, after all London, is going wild over the 'Kid.' Poor Stanley Baldwin took it very hard when he discovered that the crowd gathered at the railway station was not there to honor a one-time British Prime Minister, but to receive a boy nine years old. When he was informed of this fact by the Station Master, he lit his briar pipe and said: 'All nations are children.'
>
> "After all, are we going to have peace in these after-war years and a truce of this confounded Prince of Children? In any case, the place for children is in the kitchen and in the dining-room to bother their parents, and not at the cinema or the theater. Children are taught to write, to read, and do sums. They are slapped when they make too much noise, and when they are naughty they are put supperless to bed at eight o'clock. Thus good citizens are made.
>
> "What a bad example is the case of Jackie Coogan. Every young one now will want to be something else and will dream of getting a job with a big film company. And their fathers and mothers? They see themselves owners of a beautiful towered castle in Spain after they have exploited the photographic grimaces of their heir.
>
> "For pity sake let this 'Kid' go back home to America. We've had enough of him."



JACKIE COOGAN RECEIVES AT THE PARTHENON
THE MEDAL OF AN OFFICER OF ST. GEORGE

"And those Frenchmen wouldn't give me the least little Légion d'honneur!

—*Comœdia* (Paris).

THE REVOLUTIONARY BALLET IN RUSSIA

WHILE THE RUSSIAN BALLET, depicting Kings, Queens, Princes and fairies, has emigrated to all the democratic countries, Russia, which gave them birth, is throwing out all that antiquated lumber. The Soviet Opera Houses of Moscow and Leningrad are banishing the works of Tchaikowsky, Glazounov, Rimsky-Korsakoff as too "bourgeois" and "reactionary"; and, according to the Moscow *Pravda*, are to substitute "a definitely proletarian and anti-bourgeois element on the ballet stage." The first revolutionary ballet to be brought forward this season is called "The Golden Calf." "In view of the fact," says the *Pravda*, "that it is extremely difficult to treat realistically a revolutionary subject in the terms of ballet forms, the authors of this new ballet have decided to resort to symbolism. The main theme of the ballet is the eternal struggle between Labor and Capital." In the London *Morning Post* we gain an outline of the action:

> "The first act shows the Temple of the Golden Calf, into which rushes the crowd hungering for gold. In the rush people trample each other to death, while a few succeed in stealing bits of gold from the crown of the Idol.
>
> "In the second act we see a village. The 'oppression of centuries of hard work' has transformed mankind into agricultural machines. The servants of the Golden Calf tempt the peasants with gold and induce them to leave their fields for the still harder work of factories.
>
> "Act 3. A factory. The stage is divided into two halves. In the lower half, through the dim atmosphere of a smoky factory, we see the Dance of Machines. Overhead is the luxurious dwelling of the millionaire-capitalist, owner of the factory. Each part of a machine is represented by a separate dancer. Among the guests of the millionaire-capitalist are those who succeeded in stealing gold from the crown of the Idol in Act I.
>
> "Act. 4. A Bolshevist rising.
>
> "Act 5. Same as Act 1. The Temple of the Golden Calf, into which rushes the victorious revolutionary proletariat and smashes the Idol.
>
> "In accordance with the revolutionary theme of this ballet all dances and theatrical forms will be also revolutionized. All forms of dance from the classical *pas* of the old ballet to the ultra-modern ballroom dances of America, will be introduced in this production. The musical accompaniment will be also modernized."

After the Bolshevist revolution that is ahead of us, remarks Mr. Ernest Newman, with not too much conviction, we shall also have the Soviet Government taking our drama and opera and ballet in hand." And he goes on in *The Sunday Times* (London) to tell how the plan worked a hundred years ago:

> "I do not suppose I shall be listened to by my Socialist, Communist and Anarchist friends, but all the same I can not refrain from pointing out to them that attempts have been made before this to create a 'democratic' art, and they have always failed, for two main reasons—first, that no Government can get first-rate art made to order; second, that the people themselves do not want democratic art, but simply art. The last attempt on a large scale to make a democratic art, to 'enrich life,' as Romain Rolland says, 'to exalt its powers, and unite men in a dionysiac and fraternal joy,' was during and immediately after the French Revolution. . . .
>
> "The Committee (Robespierre, Carnot, Barère, and others) exhorted the poets to 'celebrate the principal events of the Revolution and compose republican plays.' A manifesto was issued that said in advance all that Signor Marinetti or the Bolshevists have been able to say in our own time about the dead hand of the bourgeois past and the need for a new art. The poor simple souls meant well, but unfortunately they left out of their calculations one important thing: you can not get good plays just by handing round pens and paper to the dramatists and telling them to get busy, and above all to be sure that they say what they have been told to say. Romain Rolland, in his sympathetic historical sketch of the period, has to confess that 'unfortunately the writers were not equal to the task. . . . This mediocrity grieved the Committee, and called forth bitter words from Robespierre and Saint-Just. "Men of letters in general," said Robespierre in his speech of the 18th of Floréal (May 7, 1794), "have dishonored themselves in this Revolution, and to the everlasting shame of their minds the people's reason has taken the first place."' "

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A BETTER DAY FOR THE WAYWARD GIRL

A MOTHER WOULD BE AMAZED if told that she was contributing to her daughter's downfall, but the mother who learned after six months that the "Julia" her daughter said she was visiting from time to time was a myth, was "of the class of improper guardians for youth who should be deprived of their guardianship." And there are many of her type. When daughter goes out for an evening, "I urge upon parents that they themselves go along and see that she is in a right environment; they need not stay all of an evening, but they should see that the girl is where they expect her to be." These are not the words of a theorist or idealist, but are written by Miss Alice C. Smith, the "Angel Policewoman," of New York City, who speaks from many years of experience in dealing with wayward girls, both in the work of prevention and of rescue. In the latter field she assures us that now three-fourths of those under the age of twenty-five can be saved. Miss Smith, whose service to erring women has earned her the above title, by which she is known to the demimonde, tells us in *The Police Magazine*, published in New York under the auspices of the International Police Conference, that striking evidence of the success of this salvaging is to be found in the fact that in many thousands of homes in New York women who have strayed are now living as companions and helpers. From not one of these homes, she adds, has come the report of any advantage being taken of such a girl's record. One of the most potent means of saving the discouraged delinquent, she writes, is to provide a home background. One of the sects has a system of what are called "Opportunity Homes," which are listed by the Florence Crittenton Home. The unfortunate is cared for by the institution until a place is found for her in one of these "Opportunity Homes," where she can work out her destiny under favoring circumstances. Wayward minors and incorrigible girls are no longer sent to the workhouse, we are told. They go, instead, to the Florence Crittenton Home and to a reformatory, or, in certain instances, sentence is suspended. Another important—and a more modern—means of saving these women is furnished through the Neurological Institute. A woman or girl who appears defective is sent to this institution for a mental test, thoroughly conducted. When the report arrives the magistrate passes sentence in the light of science.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

THE "ANGEL POLICEWOMAN"

Miss Alice C. Smith, who has had twenty-five years' experience among wayward girls, says that most of them can be saved under present improved conditions, and she foresees "a time when the social evil will be a negligible factor in modern life."

A social scientist herself, Miss Smith has given nearly a quarter of a century to the work of salvaging the souls of unfortunate women. Her volunteer social services so commended her to John D. Rockefeller, we are told, that for three years he paid her salary for her work in the courts. New York then took over her services and placed her name on its pay-roll, where it has remained. She is now chief probation officer of the Day Court for Women. Ten years ago, she continues, the complaint that "it is hard for a girl to be good" was truer than it is to-day. Then she agreed, in a measure, with the statement. It was not impossible, but it was hard. At that time she found three great reasons for feminine delinquency:

"Fifty per cent. of the cases were due to poor and inadequately managed homes. Thirty per cent. of the girls who needed my services could not live on their wages. The remaining twenty per cent. were the result of what I termed 'unschooled emotions.'

"It is most inspiring to look back over the ten years and visualize the radical change that has taken place for the better. Homes have improved. They are most intelligently and humanly managed. They have been made pleasanter for the girl who returns from her work in a store or a factory or an office. The settlement workers and the mothers' clubs and the wider information that foreign-born parents now have concerning our standards of living have brought this about. To-day I am not overestimating the home conditions when I say that only twenty per cent. of delinquents are the victims of bad home environment.

"Twenty per cent., one-fifth, is too great a number. But that is encouragingly less than the old proportion of fifty per cent., or one-half.

"The number of girls who go wrong because their wages are inadequate is to-day negligible. I know of practically none. Wages are better. Girls can live on them. Especially if they live in the fast-increasing number of well-managed and chaperoned boarding-houses and homes for the self-supporting girl.

"A notable one among these is called the Webster Apartments. They were provided for in the will of a member of a great mercantile firm. He understood the need of such homes for working girls and provided a model one.

"In my survey of the situation ten years ago I asked good women of this city and other cities to be interested in the formation of girls' clubs. The need for places where girls could go for amusement, and where good women could exercise judicious oversight, was great. Those clubs have come into being and are functioning successfully.

"The Carroll Club, occupying the house once owned by the Colony Club, which is composed of wealthy New York women,

> is a fine example. The girls have a squash court, a library and reading room and a swimming pool.
>
> "It is a delightful place of meeting. Means of spending vacations in safe and pleasant places have been arranged by the Vacation Society. Great firms who employ girls have built country clubs for their summer outings. No girl in New York or any well-organized city need err through finding life dull and lacking in amusement."

A new factor of temptation has now come into being, says Miss Smith. Country girls come to the city expecting to go on the stage or to appear on the screen. Forty per cent. of the delinquents, we are told, are victims of this "madness." Their fall is not ascribed to the persons connected with the stage or screen. The temptations, says Miss Smith, come from men who see these girls loitering about the streets and parks and theaters. Then there is the problem which seems to the policewoman inexcusable. This is furnished by married women who go seeking adventure, and drift into a frivolous, evil life. These women furnish twenty per cent. of the cases which come before the Day Court for Women. Other cases are furnished by the number of women who err through a mistaken idea of romance. A few girls still think that the man who says "hello" to them on the street and who does not want to call on them at home is a creature of romance. Fortunately, goes on New York's famous policewoman,

> "The number of such deceived ones is smaller than it was. Young women are growing clearer-eyed and keener-minded in such matters. Policewomen, of whom New York now has a hundred, have done a great deal to prevent the beginnings of social evil. They patrol the parks and the streets and halt many such cases early in their development.
>
> "The city has become argus-eyed. There is practically no street-walking. Commercialized vice has almost disappeared, thanks to the coming of a Police Commissioner who has served as a policeman in uniform and has set his face sternly against a continuation of the old evils of a wide-open town. Under him the Tenderloin of commercialized vice and public gambling has disappeared.
>
> "The single standard of morals is no longer a jest. It is being soberly accepted. I foresee a time when the social evil will be a negligible factor in modern life. There will always be some folly. But I hope it will become a small factor of life. There will always be foolish girls who will go to the city seeking the great adventure of love and finding a hideous counterfeit.
>
> "But even in this big city a girl is safer than in any other place except her own home. It is, of course, there that a girl is safest of all. We believe that an inadequate home is better than none.
>
> "The cities are growing better. Vice is lessening. New York, so far as its delinquent woman problem is concerned, is growing better and better. It is a well-ordered city—probably the best-ordered in the matters that come to my attention in the world."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL NOT A REFORMATORY—Sentencing a boy to Sunday school is the wrong way to effect his reform, says the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, in commenting on such a sentence reported in Akron. The end desired would have been better served, we are told, by judicial advice. For

> "Sunday schools are not places where offenders may be sent under court orders, and even the appearance of such an order would serve to make the surroundings less friendly, therefore less promising of results of value. It is quite within the powers of courts to give judicial advice to go rather far in so doing, where the situation seems to warrant, but sentences far outside the law never should be given or appear to be given as the order of the court. . . . Anything that appears as a vain proceeding never should be a part of a court's record. There is a better way to give impressive advice than that reported to have been used by the Akron court."

ILLUMINATION

By Arthur Guiterman

When I am dead, what I have felt so long
My soul shall know in clearer, purer light:
That where I loathed and hated, I was wrong:
That where I loved and pitied, I was right.

—*The American Hebrew* (New York).

COLLEGE MEN WHO NEED HELP

An education that is earned by the student himself is bought at a cost that can not be set down by a dollar mark. In fact, it is suggested by a father of four sons who have had to pay their own way through college, in part or in full, that the cost may come too high. The father, who writes anonymously, sets down this thought in a seriously considered article in *Forbes* (New York). He has been in intimate touch with college life for many years, we are told, and he also knows something of the world of business. If it be a safe presumption, he writes, that too much money is bad for the average student, the lack of it is also injurious, even if this may not work out on the same lines. In former days, as in later ones, this father "has seen splendid scholarship held up and held back by the necessities of life and the struggle for existence which made the dollar as large as the ox-cart wheel. He has seen the desperate and noble efforts which hampered health, happiness and living and which neutralized the advantage of scholastic opportunity that would never return and that would be utilized only in part because of the drain on strength and on nerves through the problems of carrying on." He has seen all this in the case of his own sons. They did remarkably well, notwithstanding. But one of them, whose outside work sometimes required as much as nine hours a day, remarked that he had lost the power to concentrate because of the pressure of worry often facing him. Consider the boy's constant anxieties, his effort to protect the immediate future, the high pressure under which he had to work to keep up with his classes. The writer continues:

> "Now it makes no difference how we talk about the splendid spirit of a college or of a university, there is a certain, we can not say stigma, but shadow upon the man doing the more menial tasks in obtaining a college education. The influence of this is imperceptible, perhaps, but accretive. It accumulates to the point of obstacle. It destroys or delays election to the fraternities or clubs. It minimizes, unless a man be of known 'blood' or social heredities, the social swathe that he can cut. It helps to reduce his eligibility to social committees and social functions.
>
> "But more than that. And I have seen it in numberless examples over a long period of years. It affects his status in many ways. It prevents friendships that he might form naturally, were he free in time and contacts. It takes away a large and legitimate part of that loafing which is a charm, if a temptation of college life, and which is the foundation of the best friendships.
>
> "And still more than all these. This condition of servitude to circumstance, however high may be the ambition that spurs to effort for the college education, hampers the mental growth by care and by wear of youthful longing for equality of opportunity. It often affects the health by the drive of life run upon a twofold basis—self-support, which must come first, and then study.
>
> "It is impossible for the average, well-meaning, conscientious youth, with the best intent in the world, to do full justice under such circumstances to the purpose of his college days; to seize full grasp of his opportunity; to give full time to his intellectual duties; to expand to the full measure of his enlarging scope and vision; and to profit as he might from the larger life of the college or university in the many extra-curriculum opportunities.
>
> "Does working for a college education pay? Yes, if the absence of such work would sacrifice the college education. No man worth his salt will be deterred by constriction of opportunities from getting the college education, in spite of them.
>
> "Does working one's way through college, in whole or in part, lessen the advantages of a college education, or, rather, does a young man lose what should legitimately be a part of his college career? Yes.
>
> "Does the world lose by this crippling of the opportunity for a young man when in college? Naturally. And does not the loss,

multiplied into the thousands of cases, hinder progress that might be expected from the college man? It does."

The ill suggests a remedy to this father. Scholarship endowments of the colleges and universities, he thinks, should be enlarged. "Scholarships," he remarks, "breed scholarship. Development of youth waits upon opportunity." There will be no abuse of such endowments, we are told, since, because of the large numbers applying, the colleges now have independence in choice of applicants and are able to choose the best. By a species of educational eugenics, the best grade of youth will be trained and developed. "Colleges will magnetize and draw youth and turn out tempered intellectual steel." So—

"Here is opportunity for the millionaire and for the lover of mankind as well as the believer in education. Endow with funds for scholarships the colleges and the universities and the academies of our land. Give ambitious youth—not the youth seeking 'a good time' or the mere badge of the 'college man,' but the one able to gage the opportunity, mental and personal—a field for his effort, and the result will help humanity.

"Help qualify our youth for highest education and expand opportunity for the tens of thousands of youths who look longingly at the academic halls. Let wealth work as never before for future generations.

"Youth is pressing as never before for higher education. Opportunity for world uplift is there. Safety for civilization lies in the leadership of the educated man. Progress of humanity depends in large measure upon the superior education of as many of the masses as may be made to profit by it. Give young manhood and young womanhood the advantages within the precincts of our colleges and universities. Release them from the burden of carving out existence, when necessary, so that they may apply, as they will with increased vigor, their hearts unto wisdom."

PAUL LOSING TO MOHAMMED

CHRISTIANITY IS SAID TO BE PERISHING in the land where Paul labored, where the Book of Revelation was written and where the great Church councils were held. In fact, we are told by an authority that the new Turkey, with its roots still deep in Islam, seems destined to reduce to a tiny minimum the presence of Christians and of Christian influence in Asia Minor. To Dr. John Bayne Ascham, clergyman, traveler, writer and student of Oriental affairs, the phenomenon of a dominant Mohammedan power in a land which once was so thoroughly Christianized awakens strange questionings. He writes in the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) that Bithynia, once so filled with Christians that the economic life of the province was brought to standstill through the failure of the disciples of Christ to worship at the pagan temples, now probably has not a single Christian within its borders. In the ancient Roman province of Galatia, where once lived the people among whom Paul preached and to whom he wrote one of his most vigorous epistles, there are not more than a few hundred Christians, and these are destined soon to leave their ancient churches desolate. Soon, writes Dr. Ascham, the land will echo in things religious only to the muezzin's call to prayer from ten thousand minarets. The Greeks and the Armenians will soon have passed beyond the borders of their birthland, leaving Anatolia to Mohammed. It is not a sufficient answer, asserts Dr. Ascham, to say that this situation is due to the Turk. Early Christianity withstood torture and death. Dr. Ascham finds that

"The real answer is that for centuries Christianity in the Near East has not risen to the levels of experience of the Christian life of the Apostolic Age. There is a sad acknowledgment of this among many representatives of the Christian Church in Asia Minor. One of the ablest American missionaries in Turkey said to me: 'Our religion ought to be emphasized as a religion of reconciliation and not a religion of rights. However charitable one would like to be, it must be acknowledged that the presentation of Christianity in the past in this part of the world has been sadly deficient. The Christianity which the average Moslem knows has not been that which Jesus presented.'

"The distortion of Christianity in the Near East has not been through theological controversy alone. This in itself has been serious enough to discredit the Gospel of Jesus. Yesterday I was in the old Gregorian Armenian Church at Adana. Since so many of this faith have left Turkey the civic authorities have given the building to the Protestant Armenians who seek to hold a service which the Gregorians will attend. The latter insist that candles shall be kept burning during the service—a bit of ritualism which the Protestant pastor bitterly condemns. One can not expect a Moslem to take Christianity seriously in Adana. This is but an insignificant fragment of the devastated ruins of the faith, created by the controversies of the Latins, Greeks and Armenians with their several divisions.

"Entering even deeper into the heart of what ought to have been a conquering Christianity have been the political and commercial rivalries of Western states which the Moslem regarded as Christian nations. Far too often in recent centuries the heads of the Armenian, Greek and Latin Churches in Turkey have depended for the maintenance of their status in the Moslem world, not upon a sacrificial vigorous spiritual life, but upon the political protection of Russia and France. These States together with all the other great Powers of Europe for centuries have maneuvered for commercial advantage in the Near East. The Moslem has come to feel that Christianity is rather a political system than a spiritual life. To speak the truth it has been more a system to dominate political affairs than to awaken in men the knowledge of God."

The passing of the capitulatory, or treaty, system under which Christian schools, hospitals and churches were permitted to operate now throws Christianity entirely upon its merits as a religion. American educators and missionaries in Turkey realize, says Dr. Ascham, that they have come to the close of a missionary epoch in the Near East; and that without political protection, and face to face with a hostile religion, they must engage in a new type of missionary enterprise. "We are back again to the primary stage of Christian pioneering," said a veteran missionary of the American Board to Dr. Ascham. "Our American friends should stand by us while we are working into this new situation. . . . Even tho the Turks close our schools and send some of us out of the country, we ought to hang on." The new thing, then, in the missionary situation in Asia Minor, says Dr. Ascham, is that, through a monumental series of political blunderings on the part of Christian States and a firmer reliance on economic and political supports than on its own spiritual supports, the modern church in Anatolia has been thrown back into a situation resembling the missionary activities of the apostolic age:

"The missionary now as then faces a hostile non-Christian world. The government has no sympathy with the purpose of Christianity. It barely tolerates the missionary. To-day as of yore he may expect hardship, many a petty persecution, and doubtless in some cases martyrdom. He can not triumph now by the support of the diplomatic representatives of foreign States. He must win through by a sustained and exalted life of sacrificial love. He will have to love where hate is returned. He will have to serve where service is thought to be a subtle form of selfishness. He will have to be patient where patience seems like cowardice. He will have to hear anew from the ever-present Christ, 'Blessed are ye when men shall reproach you, and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake; for great is your reward in heaven.'

"It may be that the new missionary will be neither a teacher nor a physician. He may be a business man, a diplomatic representative, a traveler, an archeologist. He will be some one who lives a life of quenchless love and high moral ideals in the midst of a childish people whose eyes are being opened to some of the advantages of Western civilization. The Turkish peasant (and the far greater part of the Turkish population consists of country-dwellers) is ignorant and suspicious. A distinguished American, long resident in Turkey, informed me that he is more honest than the average Greek or Armenian. At least he is a human being who in time can understand the meaning of kindness.

"The future of Christianity is not altogether dark in Turkey. Yet if Christianity is to survive in Anatolia it must be a new type of Christian religion. It must resemble the Christianity of Jesus and partake of the loving, exalted, missionary zeal of Saint Paul."

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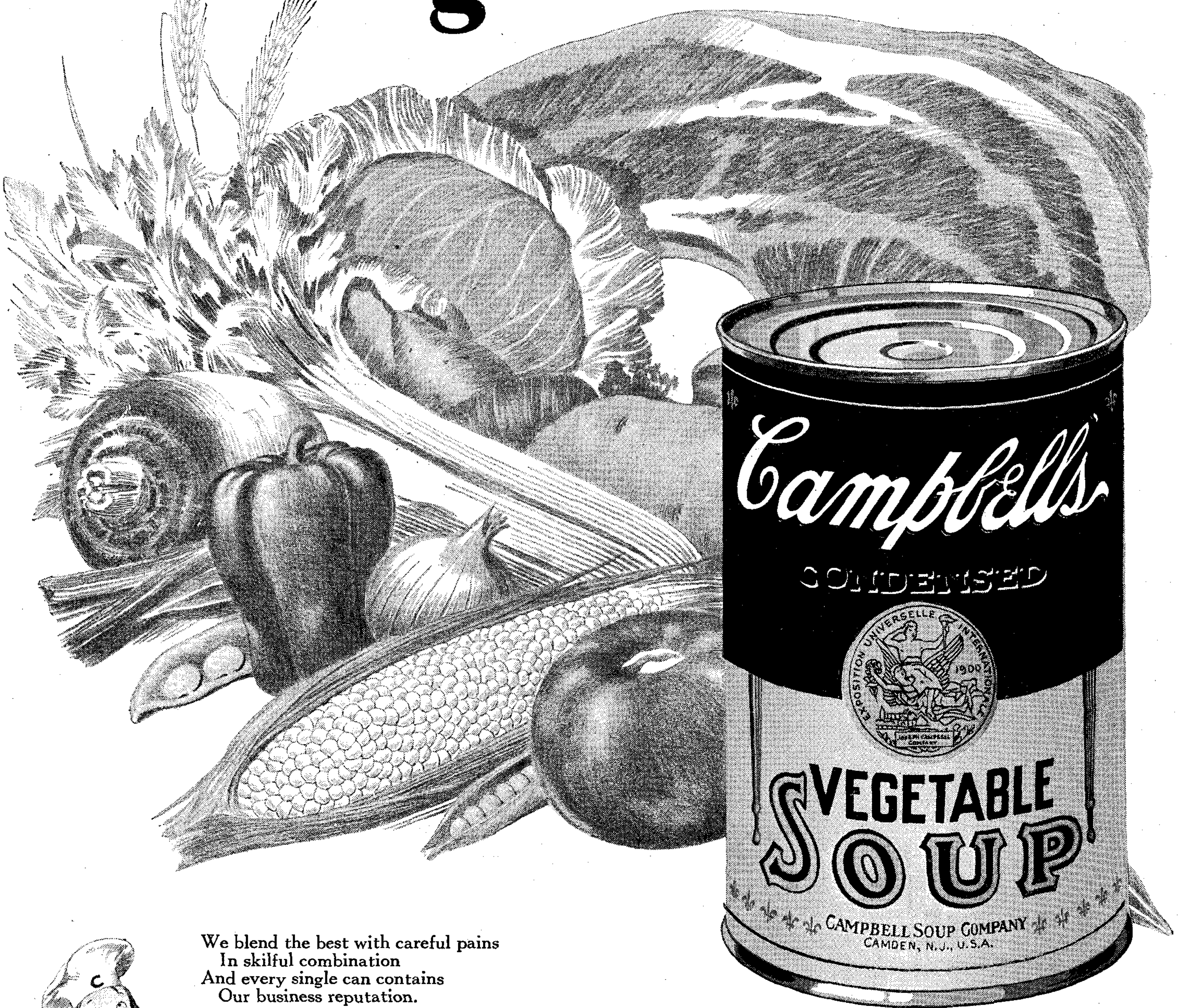
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LUNCHEON DINNER SUPPER

Campbell's Soups

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

POETRY starts off its November number with a group of French-Canadian dialect poems under the general title of "Old Praire du Chien." We select:

I'M GOOD CATH'LIC

By Laura Sherry

The doctor say
That I'm goin' die next year.
Mebbe that's so.
I ain't got no fear;
But I dunno, someway it seem to me
That it can't be.
Why, there's my wife and little boy—
What they goin' do
If I'm goin' leave them now,
Jus' when things have begun to be?
Seigneur Dieu, what have I done
You treat me so?

The priest he say
That I must pray,
That they will pray for me in purgatory,
And then mebbe some day
I go to Heaven.
But there's my wife and little boy—
That's all I care.
By gar, I'm good Cath'lic
But things had jus' begun to be.
And there's my wife and little boy,
That's all I care.
Heaven is goin' tô be hell
'Till they get there.

ME AND MY MAN

By Laura Sherry

Bes' thing of all I like to be,
Me and my man live in coulee
On nice farm we work so long,
While men on place sing ol' French song.
Same ol' French song we used to sing
When young blood tell us it was spring,
And we paddle skiff 'till we come through
To big Mississipp from little bayou.

Sometime I think of the big worl'.
I used try think when I was girl,
What was out there, and it seem to me
That I go mad if I can't see.
Well, I don't get a chance to go,
And my mind get sick with bother me so;
When nice French boy come along and say,
"You marry me, we go some day."

Well, I marry him and I forget
Big worl' out there.
I ain't goin' fret
If lot children mak' the money spen'.
My man, he was the best of men,
My worl' is live in the old coulee—
By gosh, it big enough for me!
I ain't got time to think or fret—
Ten boy and girl mak' me, you bet,
Keep fill the day with cook and sew
Till even I ain't got time to go
With load of wood to Praire du Chien.
That's biggest place I ever seen.

But I ain't complain', and I tell you
I prefer coulee and little bayou
With my ol' man and my boy and girl.
Maybe that mak' for me big worl'.

This poem in *The Irish Statesman* recalls one of the symbolic tragedies of the war—if not inspired by it:

ON TWO SISTERS DYING AFTER SERVICE IN WAR

By Padraic Colum

In woods remote, hid in the mountain hollows,
Doves there are that have a gentler beauty,
Doves that are marked as by a poet's image,
And they are called Doves of the Wounded Heart.
And such they were, Doves of the Wounded Heart:
We knew their names, but we could never learn
The call would bring them to our breasts or hands.

Bearing the grain of mercy they, too, went
To reeking wastes, and there they took their places
And soared and cowered with strong-faring birds
Till their hearts were a-strain.

Doves of the Wounded Heart, with hearts a-strain,
Out of the reeking wastes there grew before them
Their woods remote, hid in the mountain hollows,
And they fled towards them from the reeking wastes
And barnyard-world that we would have them in!

Doves of the Wounded Heart, they left our world,
Our barnyard world and left our reeking wastes,
Doves of the Wounded Heart that had the beauty
Of far-off woods hid in the mountain hollows!

"God knows there's little enough poetry in Arkansas and few poets," writes a correspondent; "and both need encouragement," So he sends this from *The Arkansas Gazette* by way of a beginning.

SEASON'S END

By William Spencer

October's dusk is whispering good-bye;
Fast, fast now through the autumn's windy sieves
The leaves are sifted, color-drained and wry;
Upon the summer's loom a spider weaves
Memorial web, bright jeweled in the rain;
Across our dismal lawn the lonely birds
Waver like leaves and bitterly complain;
(We quiver at our own unuttered words.)

Summer ended? We do not dare to stir
For fear the dream be reft, but closely lie,
Pretending not to hear the ghostly whirr
Of leaves and wings, and pitifully we try
To grasp a reassurance of our lot:
That summer and her blossom fadeth not.

One of a group of "Northumbrian Duets" in *The Atlantic Monthly* (November) that give us the raciness of unspoiled people:

WATTY LEE AND YOUNG DICK

By Wilfrid Gibson

"Now where may you be gadding to with such a dandy buttonhole—
If my eyes do not deceive me, it's a lovely picotee—
And in your Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes and bowler hat and all?"
"*I'm going to Saint Andrew's church as surely you might see,*
Watty Lee."
"Ay, maybe!

"Though it's well enough on Sundays for folk who've got naught else to do,
The church on week-day mornings is no place for you or me
Who've got our bread and cheese to earn—so what can you be after, Dick?"
"*I'm going to be married there as surely you might see,*
Watty Lee."
"Ay, maybe!

"Then you don't know where you're going, Dick, for all your dandy buttonhole,
Any more than any other lad who sports a picotee
And dons his Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes and bowler hat and all."
"*You're surely hard of hearing or your wits are all at sea,*
Watty Lee."
"Ay, maybe!"

The London *Mercury* brings as a vision of nature's fecundity, and the pain that lives in some heart over what seems her wastefulness.

A "FIRST IMPRESSION"

TOKYO

By Edmund Blunden

No sooner was I come to this strange roof,
Beyond broad seas, half round the weary world,
Than came the pretty ghost, the sudden sweet
And most sad spirit of my vanished child;
From the bare corners of the unknown room
She peeped with beauty's eyes, till my eyes rained
Their helpless tears once more; and there, and there
Was my dead baby baffling with dream presence,
And singing, till I thought I must be mad,—
Was not all silent? yet, I heard her song.
Child, will not Orcus yield you? that small voice
Wafts, as I know, from where I cannot come,
And that smile glimmers like the ethereal flowers
In your far meadows: would that earth's kind flowers
Might now be golden in your toddling path!

Thus moved my musings, till at length I heard
From neighbouring doors slid back along their grooves
Small children scurrying, with the hastiest joy,
And quick young voices planning glorious play;
I looked, and saw some in their dresses bright
Laying themselves a garden in the dust,
With broad green leaves to be their noble trees,
With beds marked out, and buds desired to grow.
O, millions, millions in this world (I cried)
Are the glad children blossoming fast and fair,
Filling both homes and homeless hearts with airs
Of young eternity; and other worlds
Have their child millions too, so kind in this
Is nature; and though one of these dear blooms
Fall, still great childhood lords it all the way,
And the whole earth may see and hear and glory.

The children shouted as this way and that
They hurried, and I glittered with their light,
And loved them, as if kindred of my own,
And felt glad faith in nature's motherhood
To me, were not two younglings given and spared?
I saw them in the Suffolk lane; high flowed
The tide of love and surety in my breast.
But still, I saw a ghost, and lacked one child.

The nostalgia for "days that are no more," the yearning for days to be denied, rather defeats one in this poem in *The Saturday Review*, until the perfect last line buries regrets in a grateful sense of pure beauty:

THOUGHTS BEFORE DAWN

By Laurence Housman

This breathing self—though to myself 'tis I—
Cannot itself contain. Around me die
Daily a world of things, which, by their make
Seem other—separate. But in yon sky,

Where wanes one moon, what thousands were awake—
While memory, with rich breath at give and take,
Receives and renders life! Thus must I be
Always unsatisfied, from having drunk
So deeply of a wave where moons have sunk,
Thirsting for moons which I shall never see!

Yet in my dreams they rise; their kingdoms come.
Oh, softly, upon a world where I lie dumb,
What breathing dawns shall break! My day goes by,
Fore-knowing, and fore-shadowed of its rest:
But those far suns are gathered to my breast,
As here, released from self, content I lie,
Watching an old moon reap the morning sky.

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CHINA'S HOPE IN HER "NEW WOMEN"

THE HOSPITAL DIRECTOR
This Chinese woman surgeon, Dr. Ng Chi Mooy, not yet thirty years old, owns, has equipped, and is running a large hospital for women and children.

WHILE a bloody revolution, complicated by a Chinese puzzle of conflicting claims, makes the Republic of China the most unsettled spot on the globe, one observer, at least, finds a good portent for the future in the rise of the Chinese woman. China, it has lately been discovered, is conducting a "modern" war, with all the misery and bloodshed and general horror produced by warfare in the most enlightened nations. Her womanhood is equally modern, asserts Grace Thompson Seton, wife of the artist and author, and the modern woman of China, whose existence may surprize the Western nations as much as the modern frightfulness of Chinese warfare is surprizing them now, will have a hand in reforming the nation after wars have run their course. The Chinese wife, we are reminded, "tho ensnared in custom and convention and obedience to the Ancient Rites," has always had great power in her little domain. She is accustomed to receiving obeisance from her husband and her sons as well as from all the female members of the household. Given modern education, modern humanitarian ideas, together with new power and independence, and she will go far, predicts Mrs. Seton. For, as the American author writes in *Our World:*

> The New Woman of China has emerged from the Inner Chamber. In contrast to the past, she is walking the streets, going into strange and public places, conversing with men, other than her near relatives, even accepting their embraces in the lively steps of the latest jazz, without running undue risk of incurring the Penalties of the Ancient Rites, which prescribe death and torture for all kinds of breaches of modesty and good faith.
>
> The wave of self-determination, both for nations and individuals, which has been creeping around the world, received its major impetus during and after the Great War, and has broken upon the mental shore of China with spectacular results. It has left there Western thoughts and Western ideals which, taken to the Chinese home, have nourished a sense of independence and power already strong in the women of the Celestial Kingdom.
>
> The late Empress Dowager Tzu-Hsi is the most striking example of a powerful personality breaking through the conventions. She owed the change in her status in the first place to an unusual combination of circumstances—the early death of Sakota, the Empress, without male issue, and her good fortune in being the first of the Emperor's Consorts to supply the Emperor with an heir to the throne. This raised her to the rank of Imperial Mother—an advantage her ambition and wits and personal charm was able to cement into an impregnable position, even in a country which had seldom tolerated women rulers.
>
> Another imperial link between the old and the new order is the present Empress of China. Education in Western thought influenced the Boy Emperor in his choice of a wife. Only one secondary wife, and of the highest rank, "Fei" has been selected to share his favor.
>
> To generalize upon such widely divergent cities as Peking in the north, Shanghai, in the middle, and Canton in the south is not like stating conditions in Boston, Philadelphia and Jacksonville, but rather like discussing Montreal, New York and Mexico City. The self-interest and isolation is almost as complete; and patriotism, as we understand it, is about analogous to our international spirit. Ancestor worship has made the Family and not the State all-important, and the lack of quick interprovincial communication, either physically or mentally—there are few railroads, postal or telegraphic services—has left the local isolation undisturbed by anything that the mysterious "grapevine telegraph" has not deemed important. Therefore, when one can find similar cases in the three great Chinese cities mentioned, it is fair to assume that the condition is national.

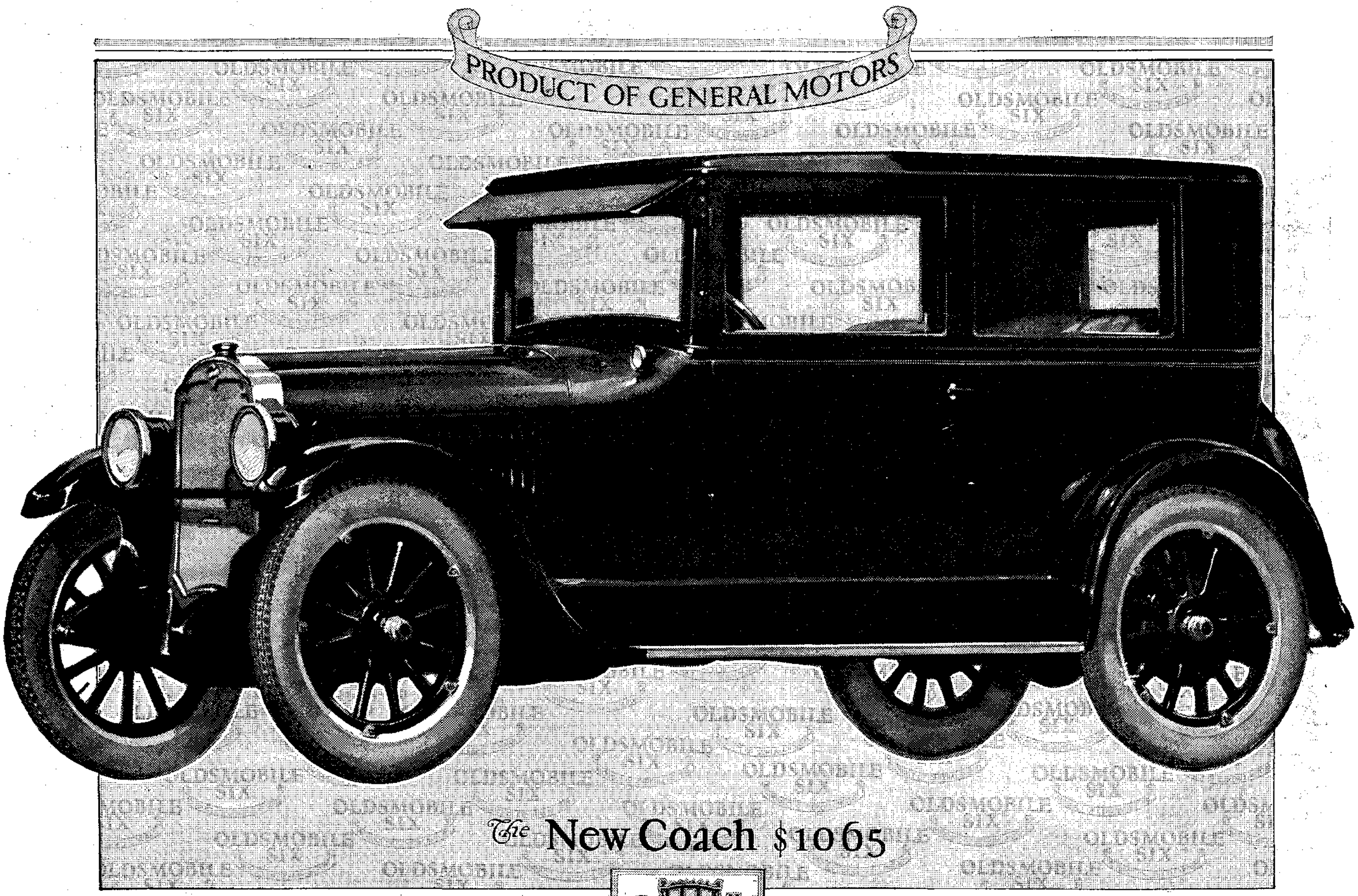
The educated women, reports Mrs. Seton, are not hiding their lights under bushels. A great part of the work of all of them consists in the propagation of liberal ideas. For the most part, she says:

> The educated women have entered three fields of endeavor—the professions, business, and philanthropy. There are women bankers and lawyers and dentists and druggists as well as shining lights who are educationalists and philanthropists. But the most interesting group, to my mind, are the doctors. Chinese medicine, tho accomplishing surprizing cures, is ridden by superstition and

Photographs by courtesy of "OUR WORLD" (New York)

THE WOMEN'S COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT IN A PEKING BANK
The director of the Department, Mrs. Nelson H. Y. Chen, is shown with a woman client. Many of the modern Chinese women, it appears, dress much like our own younger generation, and high heels and bobbed hair are said to be increasingly popular.

OLDSMOBILE-SIX



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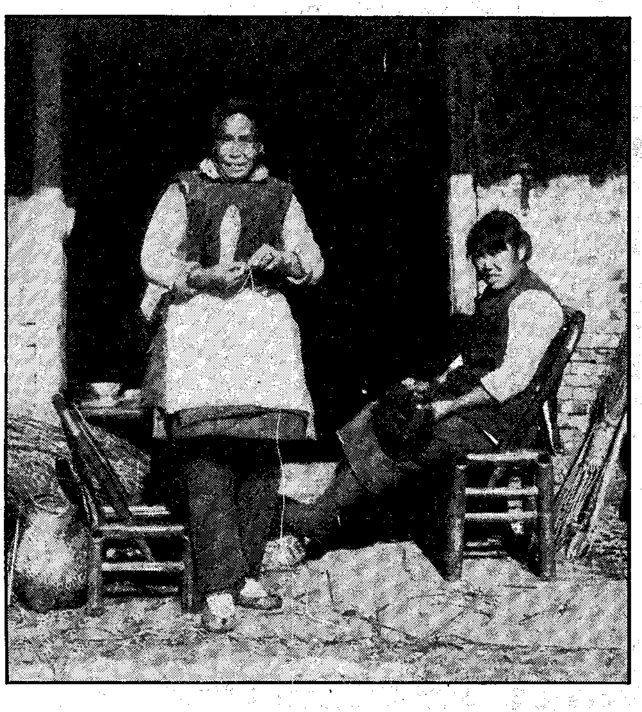
unscientific practises, and the foreign-trained woman doctor has had a hard road to travel while establishing her practise. She rarely is called in until the patient is *in extremis*, and if she fails, the "foreign devil's medicine" is blamed.

Despite this, the spread of Western education and ideas is making her task easier, and there are some wonderful women in this noble profession. Of the many who crowd to my memory, Dr. Ng Chi Mooy of Canton, a surgeon, not yet thirty years old, owns, has equipped, and is running a large hospital for women and children, the Keung Woman's Hospital; Dr. Mary Stone has done the same thing in Shanghai, and runs a Women's Clinic and Dispensary in the center of the city as well; and Dr. Yamei Kin of Peking, a truly unusual woman, has trained many others to follow in her work. The last two named were the pioneers some thirty years ago.



COUNTRY WOMEN IN FRONT OF THEIR COTTAGE

Even among the peasant class, we are told, scientifically educated doctors, nurses, and welfare workers have ceased to be a rarity.

A few details of the life-story of Dr. Mary Stone must serve as a suggestion for the type of the woman doctor who has been much influenced by the missionary and Western training. She was born at Kiukiang on the Yangtze. When she was denied entry to the United States on account of nationality, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt telegraphed "admit her—a personal friend, etc." She returned to Kiukiang with supplies and equipment for a woman's hospital, which she proceeded to establish. But when all was ready the missionary group said she could not be the head of it, as she was Chinese! They took all of her equipment and wanted her to take a subordinate place. Their attitude was understandable, as no Chinese woman had at that time demonstrated her ability as a surgeon. Dr. Stone left without taking even a bed with her and went to Shanghai. In a few years she established a hospital, this time in an old house in which "no one would stay as it was inhabited by ghosts and rats," and where a pool, in what had once been an ornamental garden, now bred only mosquitoes and pestilence. But the women believed in her and traveled by sampan and cart and on foot to get to her and be helped.

Then she went back to America and got more equipment. In St. Louis she ordered the surgical instruments and apparatus necessary for a modern hospital. She had not a cent to pay for them. "The money will come," said Dr. Mary Stone, "the Lord will provide." Then she went home and prayed, for she is a deeply religious woman, a convert to Christianity. The next day a check arrived from a sympathizer, which enabled her to pay her bill and order another supply.

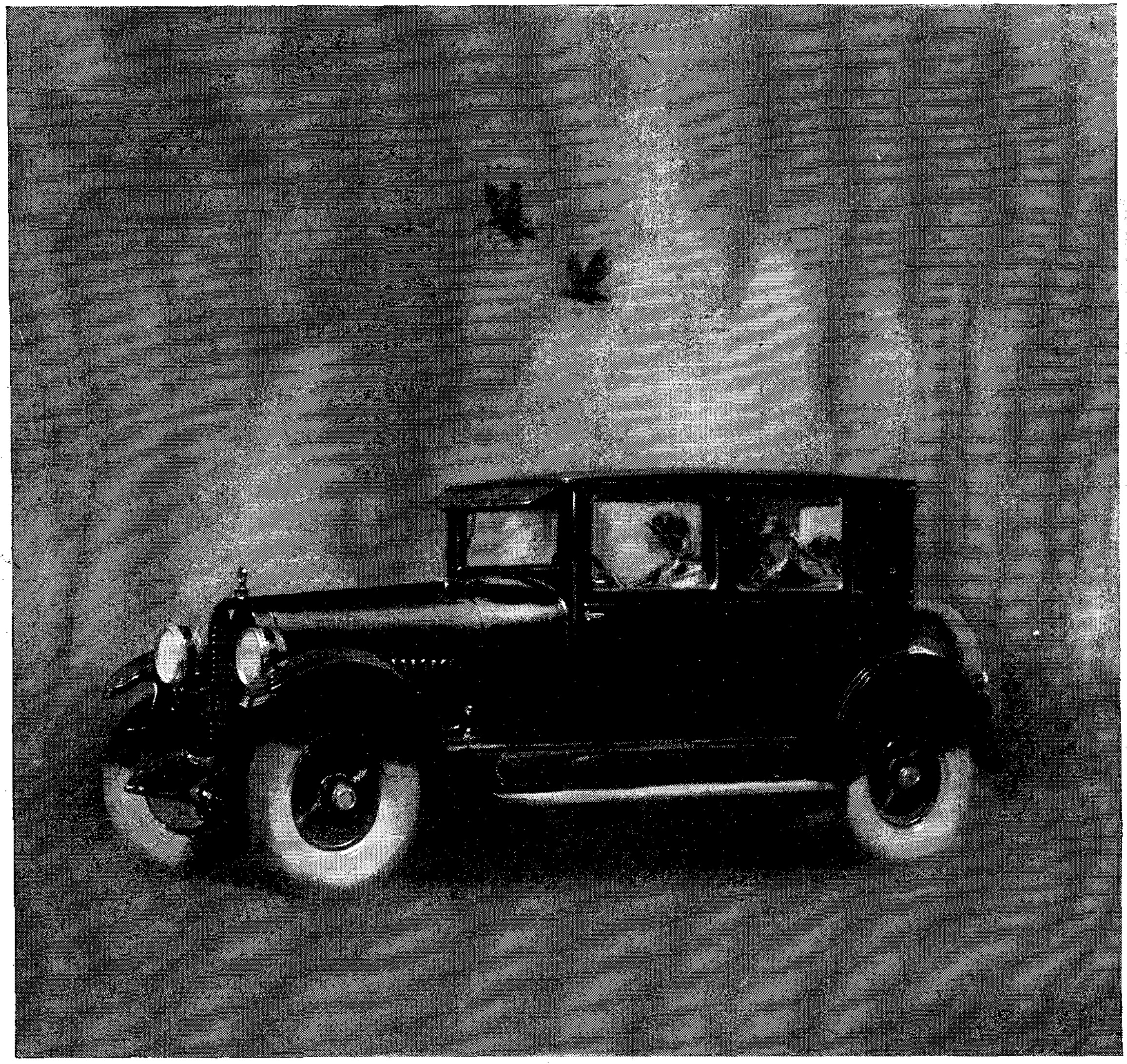
Now, the mosquito pool is drained, and the lotus blooms, in place of noxious weeds, and a modern school for training Chinese girls in Western medicine has been added to the picturesque group of buildings. She also runs a Women's Clinic and Dispensary in the center of the city.

Women educators are particularly prominent, it appears, throughout the Chinese Republic, and it is in the realm of education that the revolutionary ideas of the "Western barbarians" have taken greatest hold. China already has a woman suffrage party. Mrs. Seton reports:

> It was Miss Edith Pang, dean of the Mary Porter Gamewell School of Peking, who told me that suffragism could be tracked to its source in Peking at the Peking Woman's College in the West City, where the students are drawn from nearly every province, destined to return as teachers to their native cities. As its President, Dr. S. S. Hsü permitted the progressive spirit, there was an active suffragist group in the college headed by Miss Alice M. Chou, President of the Women's Equal Rights Association. I lost no time in going to the West City, and in making the acquaintance of this little lady, who received me in the reception room of President Hsü himself. Her slender hands went up in the sly protest of well-bred Chinese women when I asked her for a history of her activities in behalf of the franchise and other rights for women. Then the hands quickly returned to the shelter of a brush-wool scarf, which was doing duty as a muff, after an approved feminine mode. She was wearing a gray-satin gown, fur-lined, covered by a black-silk jacket. Ultimately, and largely through another student, Miss Sung, I got the story.
>
> In October, 1922, only two months before, Miss Chou, in company with three other valiant women, took a petition to Parliament, endorsed by five hundred signatures of women of all classes, urging certain reforms for women. They were given a hearing whereat they express their views freely, and presented the following Seven Demands:
>
> (1) The opening up of all educational institutions in the country to women.
>
> (2) Adoption of universal suffrage and the granting to women of all constitutional rights and privileges given to men.
>
> (3) Revision in accordance with the principle of equality of those provisions in the Chinese Civil Code pertaining to relations between wife and husband, and mother and son, and to property rights, and the right of succession of women.
>
> (4) The drafting of regulations giving equal rights to women in matters of marriage.
>
> (5) Prohibition of licensed prostitution, girl slavery, and foot-binding.
>
> (6) Addition of a new provision to the Criminal Code, to the effect that any one who keeps a concubine shall be considered guilty of bigamy.
>
> (7) Enactment of a law governing the protection of female labor, in accordance with the principle of "Equal work, equal

THREE YOUNG LADIES FROM CANTON

They are the sisters of Hin Wong, editor of the Canton *Times*, and are shown standing by the front door of their home. They belong to the somewhat more conservative class of Chinese "intellectuals."



A SENSATIONAL NEW PRICE

THE COACH, greatest value in Hudson history, is now priced below all comparison. Largest production of 6-cylinder closed cars in the world makes possible this reduction from $1500 to $1395, freight and tax extra. Hudson alone has resources to create this car and this price.

It is the easiest steering, most comfortable and steadiest riding Hudson ever built. No car is smoother in action. None, regardless of price, excels it in reliability or brilliancy of performance.

Balloon Tires, Standard Equipment

HUDSON Super-Six COACH

$1395

Freight and Tax Extra

pay," and demanding full pay during the time that a woman is unable to work owing to childbirth.

Among the suffragists, we are told, may be found most of the women lawyers, writers, and business women. In 1912, continues Mrs. Seton:

> Some women lawyers returning from Paris established a school of law and politics in Peking, which has since lapsed. But another opportunity for young women to train for law has been given recently in the opening of a new law school for women in Shanghai, for which Mrs. George C. Hsü is largely responsible. Mrs. Hsü is one of the best-known and most substantial progressives in Shanghai. She is the president of the Woman's Rights Association, vice-president of the Woman's Club, and president of the Woman's Law School.
>
> Mrs. T. C. Chu is the principal organizer of the Chinese Woman's Club, of which she said: "This is the first woman's club that has been formed in China of the same nature as those in America. When we think of the early days there, not so very long ago, when the first woman's club emerged out of the sewing-circle, and now when we read of the vast projects, the all-absorbing programs of the conference recently held by the American Federation of Woman's Clubs, we feel encouraged and know that we too have made our humble beginning."
>
> Mrs. Pingsa Hu Chu, a native of Wusih, is a graduate of Wellesley College, and representative of a fine type of returned student. She is an executive. As Chairman of the National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of China, President of the Child's Study Club, an organization connected with the Kiangsu Educational Association and Secretary of the Shanghai Woman's Social League, to name only a few of her activities, she makes a valuable contribution to the social and educational life of Shanghai. She is also an editor, for a long time managing the woman's magazine, *The Ladies' Journal*, and also is the head of the Secretarial Department of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce.

"THE MOST REPRESENTATIVE WOMAN OF CHINA"

She is the wife of Hsiung-Hsi-Ling, ex-Premier of China, and ex-President Li Yuan-Hung gave her this title because of her all-around efficiency. She, at any rate, has not taken to the bobbed hair and high heels, said to be popular among the younger generation.

Various missionary organizations are credited with much of the responsibility for the improved and improving status of education in China. The missionaries are everywhere, reports Mrs. Seton, and:

> Like a web, their missions, schools, hospitals and welfare centers have spread to the farthest outposts and have caught the mind and perhaps some of the heart of a people who revered learning long before Europe was out of its swaddling clothes.
>
> In the Mission Schools the percentage of girl students as compared with the boys is much higher than in the government schools. In the lower primary (elementary) schools, there were 169,146 pupils in 6,012 schools under 6,629 teachers, and about 30 per cent. were girls. In the higher primary (elementary) schools, the percentage remained about the same.
>
> In the normal training schools, however, young women are finding a profession. Already there are 280 women teachers in a total of 485 in 28 schools.
>
> The students, both young men and women, who have profited by the arrangement, made under government auspices for scholarships at Yale, Harvard, Wellesley, form another and a very important group.
>
> The Chinese college girl takes kindly to athletics. There are now international teams of girl tennis and basketball players and even very large athletic associations.
>
> The most progressive girls' boarding-school with which I came in contact is the McTyeire School, which has developed a large and modern plant at Shanghai. The *olea fragans*, or sweet-olives, is used in a metaphorical sense to denote literary honors, and scholars who have successfully past their examinations are said to have gathered its branches. If current gossip can be credited the girls at McTyeire School are gathering a very modern variety of olive branch mixt with bobbed hair and high heels. However, the lesson these young independents of Shanghai have to teach Old China may be equally effective.

WILL ROGERS ROPES THE "DIGEST" POLL

MORE MEN HAVE BEEN ELECTED to office by straw-votes, and fewer received salary, than in any other industry in America. So says the rope-twisting philosopher, Will Rogers, in a characteristic discussion of THE LITERARY DIGEST'S Presidential poll, just closed. The same men that straw-vote, says he, are the ones who "can sit down all day and play solitaire." It's like winning on the races in your mind. No mathematician in this country, opines Rogers, crushingly, has ever been able to figure out how many hundred straw-votes it would take to equal one legitimate vote. Nevertheless, he continues to discuss the DIGEST poll at considerable length in the New York *World.*

This is not the first time the magazine has been used as a chopping-block for the gum-chewing cowpuncher's humor. He has contrived on several occasions to take a joyous tilt at the publication, but never, perhaps, at such length. In his first brush, Rogers solemnly rechristened it *The Illiterate Digest.* Now he has a new name:

> THE LITERARY DIGEST should change its name to *The Literary Poll Test*, because it is impossible for the Weather Department to announce rain on a certain day without THE DIGEST taking a straw-vote on the matter. They have polled every question from "Should the Ku Klux Be Allowed to Intermarry" on down to "The Personal Morals of Luis Angel Firpo."
>
> They got one poll running now on, "Who Do You Guess Will Be the Next President?" It's the only publication that don't already know who will be.
>
> They had one on the Democratic nominations and wasted enough mail back and forth to have made Sears Roebuck ashamed, and they never did guess the right guy. But this one they are running now has brought out the only live spot in the whole campaign. Papers are arguing over the poll of votes more than they are over the election.

Thereupon we have an owlish discussion of the campaign which, even now that the results are known, should be of considerable interest. It will be observed that to Rogers, at any rate, the entire situation was a very clear-cut one to say the least. He proclaimed:

> Coolidge is away ahead and all the Republican papers are saying that it is absolutely the fairest way to get the real sentiment of the entire country. The Democratic papers claim that the whole thing is a fiend of purgatory, and a tool of the interests. They say they only mail these cards out to Republicans, and that the reason the Democrats haven't got any more votes than they have is because they can't get hold of a card to vote on.
>
> They say the Republican postmasters get the cards, sign them, and send them back in. This week the Republicans come back and say that half of the post-offices are occupied by Democrats and that if that was the case the Democrats would get at least half. Now how did these Democrats get into these Republican post-offices, is what I want to know. If they haven't got enough Republicans to fill all the post-offices, how are they going to win the election? And if it is true that the offices are equally divided, why have an election? *That's all the election is for—to see who will be postmasters.*
>
> Personally I don't think this straw-vote demonstrates but one thing: that is that there are more Republicans that can write than there are Democrats. Now when it comes to voting, a man can make a cross and get somebody to write his name. But on these cards he don't know what he might be signing away. A Democrat hasn't got much left as it is, and he don't want to take any chances on losing what little he has.

Rogers has a solution for the whole difficulty so simple that one wonders why it did not occur to Thomas Jefferson long ago. He proposes to take a straw-vote of the entire nation. All folks

More Than 12 Years Ago—
Burroughs Introduced Direct Subtraction

merely by depression of a lever, and for years it has been a feature of Burroughs Bookkeeping and Statement machines. Today these machines are used not only on 85% of the bank ledgers, but on thousands of commercial ledgers, statements, and stock records as well.

More Than 15 Years Ago—
Burroughs Introduced the Duplex Adding Machine

"The machine with a memory"—a machine that adds two columns of figures simultaneously—a machine that adds several groups of figures and automatically obtains a grand total of all groups without relisting a single group total.

More Than 16 Years Ago—
Burroughs Introduced the Automatic Tabulating Carriage

and has constantly improved it until today the newer motor return carriage feature makes tabulation on many Burroughs machines practically noiseless and 100% automatic.

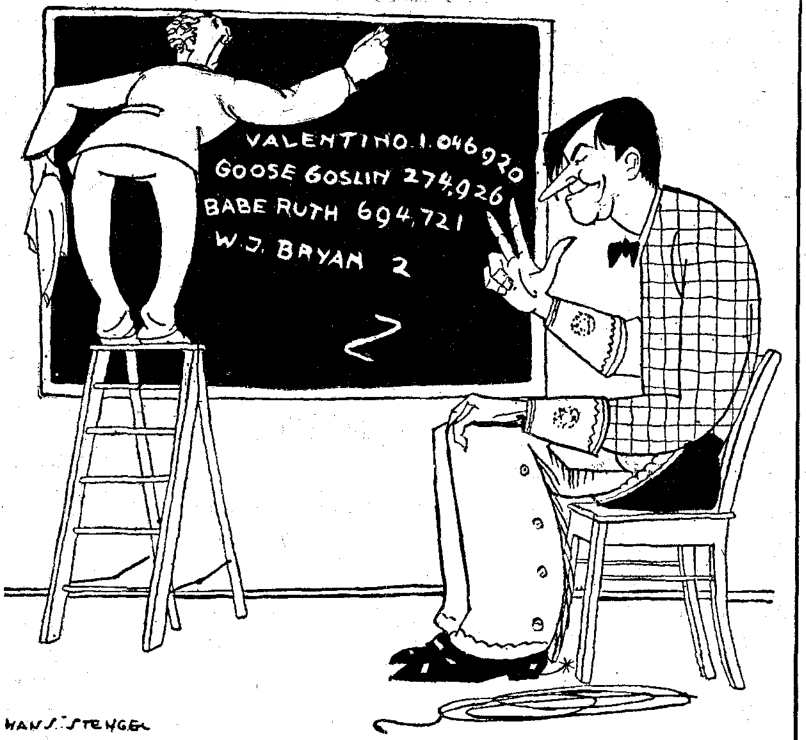
Forty years ago William Seward Burroughs gave to the world its first practical adding machine. Since then, the Burroughs Adding Machine Company has constantly anticipated the figure needs of business and has produced machines to solve every figure problem in every kind of business. Today Burroughs builds the only complete line of figuring machines—four distinct types with a full range of sizes in each type—for adding, bookkeeping, calculating and billing.

Burroughs Adding Machine Company, Detroit, Michigan

Burroughs

Adding Machines | Bookkeeping Machines | BETTER FIGURES MAKE BIGGER PROFITS | Calculating Machines | Billing Machines need do is to send in their votes to him. Every week he will give out the returns at an evening performance of his show. The fact that the election is over need deter no one. He proposes that people keep right on till it gets too cold to vote. It is just like THE DIGEST, only much better, says Rogers, for you need not confine your choice to three candidates. Oh, no, he expands genially:

> Send in any one: Valentino, Bull Montana, W. J. Bryan, Goose Goslin, Al Smith. Lots of you feel that Al, and some of you that McAdoo, should have been nominated, so put them up again. *This nomination and election is on the level.*
>
> Now I am not sending out any stamped cards for a return answer. If our voters can't afford their own stamp, then we don't want their votes; we are appealing to an entirely different class of people from THE DIGEST. Theirs don't even own a stamp. So come on! Don't let the postmasters do your voting. Get behind the only square political poll ever held.
>
> You know there is a chance that this election will be thrown into the House, thrown into the Senate, or maybe thrown into the street. This is one of those clown years, when anything can happen, not only can happen but is happening.
>
> Who is the public's choice? Not the politician's choice, but the public's. There is only one difference between our election and the real one. In my election you will only be allowed to vote once. Of course, on November 4, you can vote till they catch you.
>
> We will enter the Prince of Wales as a candidate so it will give the women a chance to vote. Remember, no slush fund connected with our election. I see by the papers where Senator Borah is out in Chicago trying to locate this slush fund. They are holding this investigation before election. It wouldn't be any good to anyone to know after election that they could have gone to the Republicans and got more money than they were getting from the Democrats.



From the Metropolitan Section of the New York Sunday *World*

MR. ROGERS SUGGESTS A MORE INCLUSIVE STRAW-VOTE

In the "Will Rogers Straw Ballot," it appears, anybody can vote for any candidate, anywhere, at any time—but not any number of times.

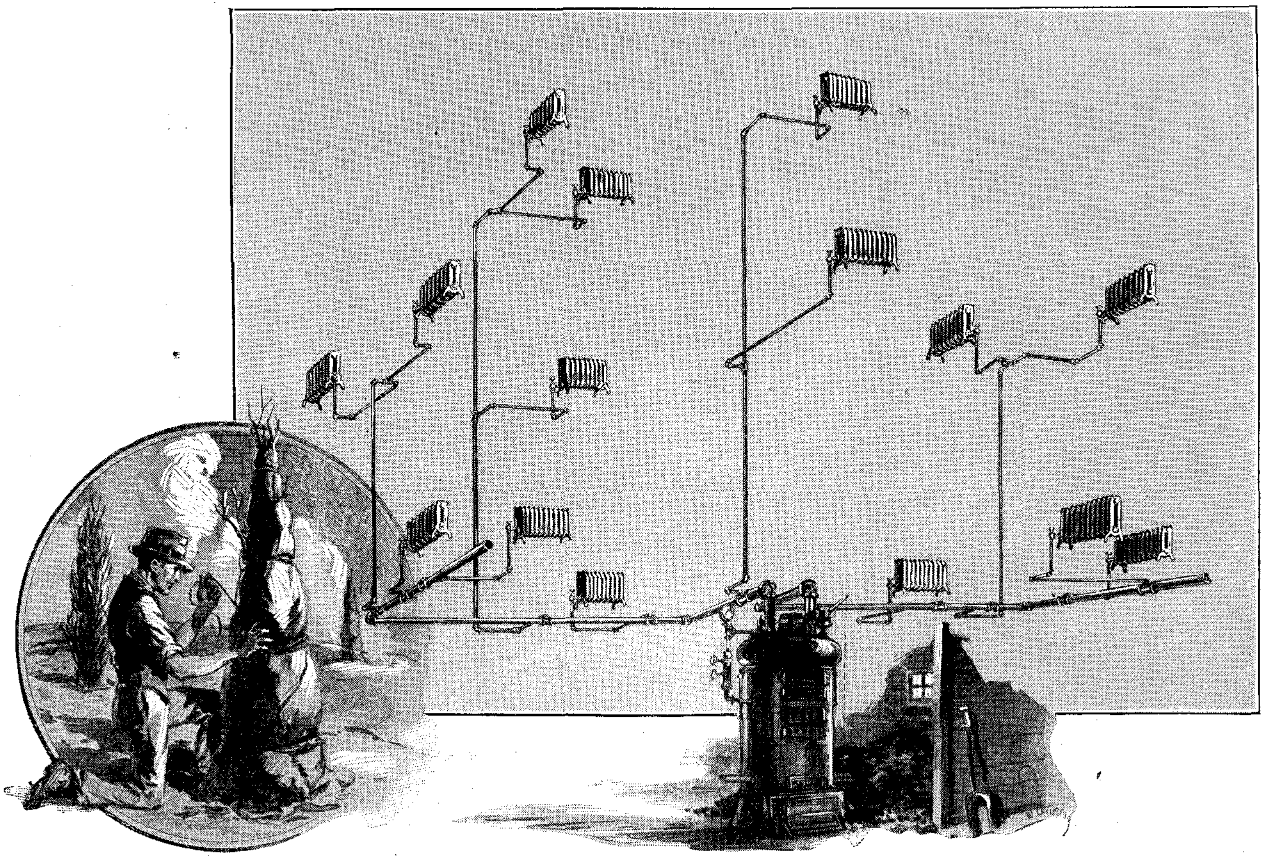
Whereupon we have the following "Alice in Wonderland" financial analysis of the situation in a way, as the circus men used to say, "never attempted before on any stage":

> Butler, the Republican leader, said they have spent about three million, and I see by THE DIGEST poll that Coolidge has 1,066,000 votes. That makes it run around three dollars a vote.
>
> La Follette has spent only 190,000 in all, and he had gotten 384,000 votes. That makes his come to 50 cents a vote.
>
> Of course, mind you, they were not as good votes as Coolidge's. You can't expect much of a vote for 50 cents. It's just a vote; that's all; no class or frills.
>
> La Follette won't win, but for a man that is known to be a sure loser, he has dealt both parties more misery than any man in political history. He is a mosquito in a dark bedroom, just gnawing on everything in sight. And the funny part of it is, when they beat him in this election, they won't be rid of him. He is right back where he started. He is still in the Senate. He is one smart Bird. He didn't give up one job while he was running for another. This Presidential stuff is just a side-line with him. It's a problem to the Republicans if he won't worry them more in the Senate than he would as President. Personally, I don't think there is any comparison in the position that he holds in the Senate and in being President. He would have been the only man that was elected to the Presidency that would have been going back politically.
>
> As La Follette the Senator he dictates; as La Follette the President he could only suggest.

THE MITSUI—JAPANESE PRINCES OF WORLD TRADE

THEY ARE BUSINESS IDEALISTS who make idealism pay, the members of this remarkable family-corporation which has a record of unbroken success extending through the last four centuries. The firm takes rank as one of the oldest, if not the oldest, large business organization in existence, and the reason for its success, reports an investigating American who recently explored its power and business principles throughout Japan, is that it is a "human corporation" which "makes trade a religion and puts fine motives into business." The writer quotes a sentence from Dr. Takuma Dan, present Managing Director of the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, the holding company that controls the huge and ramifying interests of the Mitsui family: "Business is business," says Dr. Dan, "but business is also human." And the real secret of the unbroken success of this extraordinary business family, beginning back in the early part of the seventeenth century, says Mr. Marvin, is humanity. "Humanity has inspired its successive generations," he asserts, writing in *Asia* (New York), and "humanity distinguishes it now from other great commercial enterprises." Going back to the origin of the firm, the writer records:

> That human spirit, animating its organization and policies, was the most important bequest left by Hachirobei I, the great constructive genius of the early history of the family, in his written will, which definitely prescribes the relations of the head and the branch families upon a basis of fraternity. With the other family traditions of commercial enterprise and business acumen, Hachirobei's descendants have handed on this fraternal principle as jealously as Japanese connoisseurs pass on from hand to hand a piece of precious porcelain. So it stands to-day at the heart of their world-wide business organization, the greatest treasure of the House.
>
> After Hachirobei's death, in 1694, the Mitsui enterprises, profiting by his organization and the official sanctions he had achieved, expanded even more rapidly than in his lifetime. As early as 1708 they set up trading agencies at Nagasaki and began there the importation of foreign goods in large quantities. In those days Japan had no foreign trade except at Nagasaki, and even there Japanese merchants were not permitted to deal directly with foreigners. Accordingly, the Mitsui, together with the few other enterprising firms who had begun to see the possibilities of foreign trade on a large scale, started the practise of maintaining at Nagasaki foreign agents, through whose hands they dealt with the consignors of cargoes in sailing ships from England, China, the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines. Thus came into Japan the first large imports of foreign woolens and cotton piece-goods, of sugars, drugs and chemicals, which were sold at a big profit by the Mitsui in the several departments of the—for those days—huge emporium that we see, tapering in perspective toward the distant cone of Fujiyama, down both sides of the Suruga-cho, in Hiroshige's many paintings. More than two hundred years before Wanamaker and Marshall Field, "Mitsui" founded and successfully ran the first department store. After the Restoration this department-store and trading-company branch of their business was reorganized. The trading company became incorporated as the present Mitsui Bussan



More important to cover this plant
—your heating plant

HERE is a plant that is not a decoration—you have probably never seen all of it—your heating plant. You depend upon its pipe lines for warmth and comfort every winter. They must be insulated to serve efficiently; otherwise heat will escape before reaching your radiators where you want it delivered.

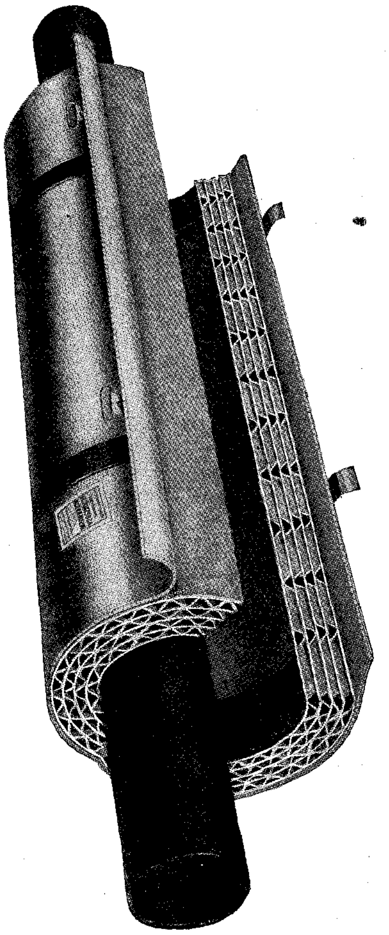
And you not only lose a good deal of money through wasted fuel, but your house is cold and uncomfortable. So you see that it actually costs you money to be uncomfortable.

Johns-Manville Improved Asbestocel saves more heat per dollar of cost than any other low pressure pipe covering. It is scientifically designed on the closed cell principle, which retards the loss of heat and enables you to get the greatest amount of it where you want it—in your rooms.

Now is the time

Right now you should get a plumber or heating man into your cellar to examine your heating system. Do this even if your heating pipes are already covered because they may be improperly covered and you are not saving as much fuel as is possible.

So if you act now you will save the maximum of this winter's fuel and be sure of a more comfortable home every winter from now on.



JOHNS-MANVILLE
Improved
Asbestocel
—saves coal

JOHNS-MANVILLE INCORPORATED
292 Madison Avenue, at 41st Street, New York City
Branches in 62 Large Cities
For Canada: Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., Toronto

Johns-
Manville Inc.
292 Madison Ave.
New York City

I want to know how Improved Asbestocel can help my heating plant do a better job. Send me the booklet, "Bare Pipes Waste Fuel."

Name ________________

Address ________________

L. D.—11-15

Kaisha, or Mitsui and Company, probably the largest single corporation of its kind in the Orient. The purely retail side of the business was sold out—practically given away—in 1904 to a joint-stock company, which now conducts the same establishment in a different locality of Tokyo under the name of "The Mitsukoshi Department Store," the leading exponent of modern retail merchandising in Japan. Its large new concrete building was one of the few that withstood the earthquake in September.

It is a common experience for a student of the East, says Mr. Marvin, to find that what have been taken for granted as Western discoveries have been antedated by years, or even by centuries, in the Orient. The extensive use of advertising, for instance, is considered particularly American. But more than two centuries ago, we are told:

Courtesy of *ASIA* Magazine (New York)

A "CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY" FROM JAPAN

He is Dr. Takuma Dan, director of the huge Mitsui interests, a business house whose history runs back almost four centuries. The family that founded the house still controls the business to-day.

"Mitsui" was an ingenious advertiser on a large scale in a Japan shut in from any possibility of foreign imitation. When the sudden showers of the long spring and summer seasons caught Mitsui customers in "Echigoya" unprepared, every one of them was provided gratis with a wide-spreading, oiled-paper umbrella, upon which was inscribed in unmistakable white characters the trade-mark of the house, the diamond-shaped square, holding three horizontal lines, which spells in translation, "Three Water-Wells," the meaning of Mitsui. So the customers themselves became willing "sandwich" men and women on their devious homeward ways through the streets of Yeddo. The Mitsui availed themselves of every opportunity to obtain trade publicity, using methods that would do credit to modern professional advertising firms. They started the ugly practise of disfiguring buildings and highways with blatant posters; they printed, from wood-blocks in color, loose sheets for distribution in the streets, and they even went to the extent of subsidizing popular plays, pantomimes and novels to mention their firm and the special bargains it wished to "feature." Wherever they could get it, they "bought space" and the imperial government itself, in their constantly growing association, became impliedly their best advertiser.

Others followed their example. The Mitsui started these things. That is the big characteristic to mark. With the shrewdest "safety-first" principles they succeeded in combining initiative and originality. Their policies sometimes impress contemporaries as audacious, but in reality they were not. Every progressive move they made, every new idea they turned into practise, was the well-considered result of many cool heads and individual experiences brought to bear on the particular problem with a degree of coordination and fidelity to the House, irrespective of personal motives, which has been, and is, unusual even in a country where family team-work in and out of business is the rule, not the exception.

In many other ways their composite commercial talent was displayed in business methods almost on a par with the latest modern customs. Long before double-entry bookkeeping was practised in the West, Mitsui and Company kept their ledgers in that manner. The identical ledgers, dating back to the time of Hachirobei I, without a break in their annual sequence, prove this statement, as the curator of the family archives takes them from their shelves in the Mitsui museum and translates the items of entry, written in ancient characters as clean-cut as copperplate on pages manufactured from such fine rag paper that their fabric remains untouched and only their edges have been yellowed by time.

Even welfare work, supposedly an outgrowth of modern industrial conditions, "Mitsui" adopted early in the eighteenth century. They took care of the health of their employees. Elaborate precepts for hygienic living and sanitary precautions, printed and distributed among them and now preserved in the archives, make very interesting reading. Rest-periods were included in the day's schedule, neatness and cleanliness in attire were insisted upon and numerous other regulations, corresponding to some of those in twentieth-century railroad stations and hotels, may better be imagined than translated. A scheme something like the modern profit-sharing arrangements between capital and labor was one of the early Mitsui innovations. Surplus profits, beyond a certain varying figure, were divided among certain classes of responsible and trusted employees whose admirable records justified the bonus.

It is not too much to say, continues Mr. Marvin, that the history of the House of Mitsui is the economic history of Japan. For three hundred years:

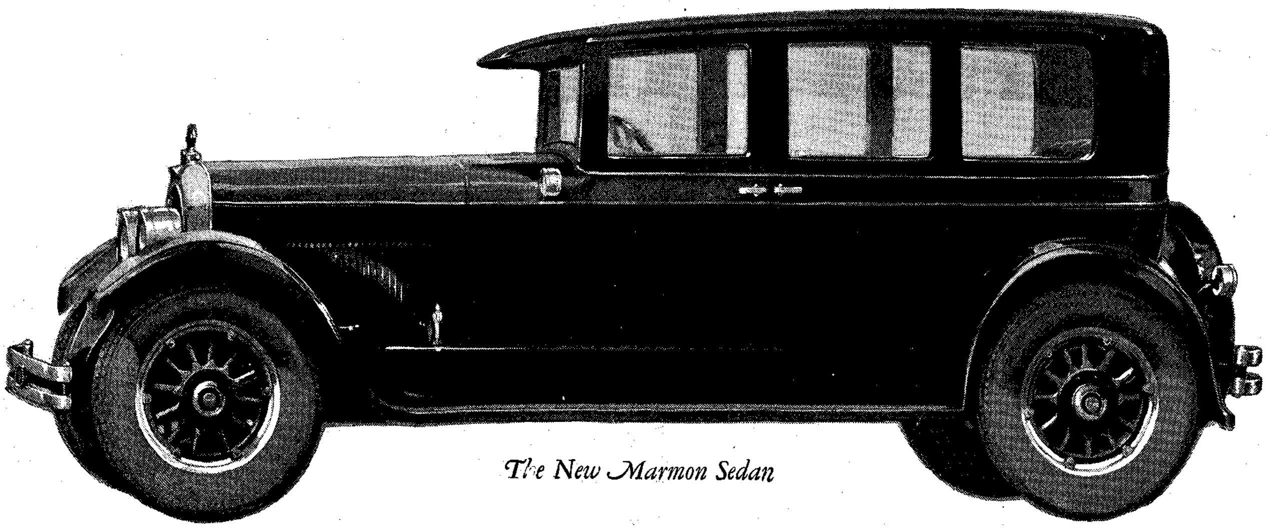
Its members have maintained unwavering business instincts of the highest order and, especially in modern times, exerted a strong influence upon both government and private enterprise at home and abroad. They have been a bulwark of nation and people. Their business is their religion. And their religion is human.

Generalizations are dangerous. There is plenty of humanity in American business as domestically we see it at closer range. But we must face the fact that American business, seen from abroad—particularly from Latin-America and the Orient—is a hard, grim conception. The American phrase "business is business" is taken to mean that in the United States business is exclusive of other considerations, including humanity. This spirit of humanity, of which Dr. Dan speaks, animates the Constitution of the House of Mitsui, a Magna Charta document going back in its origins to the twelfth century. From time to time it has been amended in the letter, but never in the spirit. Modifications of a substantial character were made in the seventeenth century by Hachirobei I, and rubrical amendments were added in the form of precepts by Sojika Koji (Hachirobei II) under the later Tokugawa Shogunate. In 1900 the entire document was carefully revised, adapted to modern conditions and redrafted. In this form, as finally adopted on July 1, 1900, defining rights and duties, prescribing organization and method and establishing the character of the House, the Constitution exists to-day. Every member of the family, on coming of age, swears allegiance to it in a prescribed form of oath of which the literal English translation, as made in the Mitsui office, runs as follows:

"In obeisance to the precepts of our forefathers, and in order to strengthen the everlasting ancestral foundation of the families of our House and to expand the enterprises bequeathed by our forefathers, we solemnly vow in the presence of the August Spirits of our ancestors that, as members of the House of Mitsui, we will observe and follow the regulations handed down in the Constitution of our House, and that we will not wantonly seek to alter them. In witness whereof, we take the oath and affix our signatures thereto in the presence of the August Spirits of our ancestors."

The oral taking of this oath and the subscription of its written form are made a religious ceremony in the family. . . .

The Mitsui corporation represents this essential difference from any large commercial organization in this country: that the human considerations of family and the dedication of religion are inextricably involved in the business itself. At one and the



The New Marmon Sedan

Only $130 more than an open car

FOR the first time in the history of fine cars, you can now own a closed car that will satisfy both your pardonable vanity and your pocketbook.

At only $130 more than an open car, the New Marmon Sedan is unquestionably the preferred fine car investment of the year. It is Marmon's answer to the new demand for unchallenged quality at moderate cost.

It is a real, unstinted four-door sedan, with abundance of luxurious room for five passengers. The doors are exceptionally wide—the seat cushions deep and yielding—the leg-room generous. Specially designed Marmon metalcraft and dozens of other exquisite and considerate details will certainly give added zest to your appreciation.

Full size balloon tires are furnished as standard equipment.

For either 'cross town or 'cross country, this New Marmon will serve you as only a Marmon can. Years of engineering concentration have produced the Marmon chassis and the perfected Marmon six-cylinder engine.

Marmons stay young. They "stay put." They stay staunch. And they stay safe,

—recognized qualities that are yours in this New Marmon Sedan.

You will want to see this great car at once. Measure it against your most exacting ideas; and share in the great public discovery that here at last is par excellence at moderate cost.

"It's a *Great* Automobile!"

New Marmon (Series 74) Open Cars, $3165. New Marmon Sedan, $3295

All prices f. o. b. Indianapolis. Government tax extra

NORDYKE & MARMON COMPANY, *Established 1851*, Indianapolis, Indiana

The *New* MARMON

"It's a Great Automobile!"

Eversharp—

The Symbol of Action

The distinctive Eversharp cap has become a symbol of action. You see it everywhere in the pockets of executives who mark down thoughts and turn them into facts. It peeps from beneath the coats of bright-faced school children, and gleams its presence in the hand-bags of able, modern women.

Eversharp is the efficient prompter of a nation—the tireless sentinel against memory-slips.

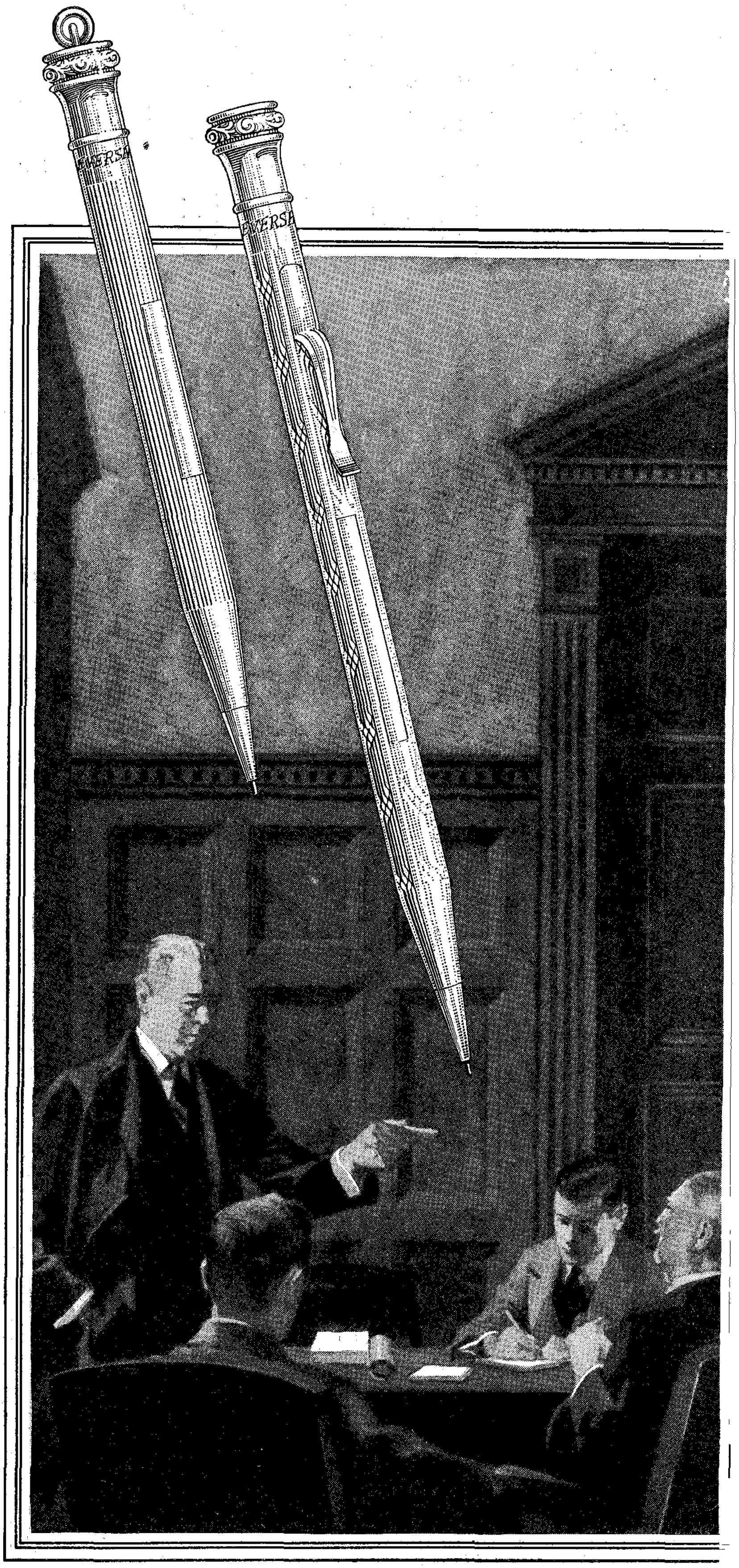
Now, to better discharge its growing responsibilities, Eversharp has taken to itself six new features.

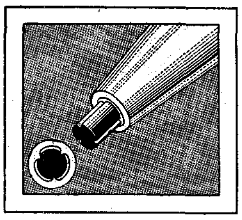
The rifled tip, on which Eversharp popularity was founded, in its improved form cannot clog. A patented plunger release, and a new type of magazine make reloading almost as easy as the thought.

The eraser is renewable; the clip stronger and finer in appearance, and every part of the pencil is now interchangeable, and replaceable.

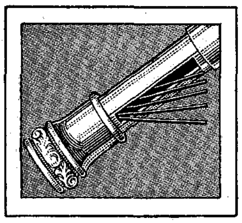
The perfected Wahl Eversharp is unconditionally guaranteed against faulty operation of any kind, from any cause whatever. Your dealer is authorized to replace, free of charge, any part that fails to work to your entire satisfaction.

The new Wahl Eversharp is priced from $1 to $45.



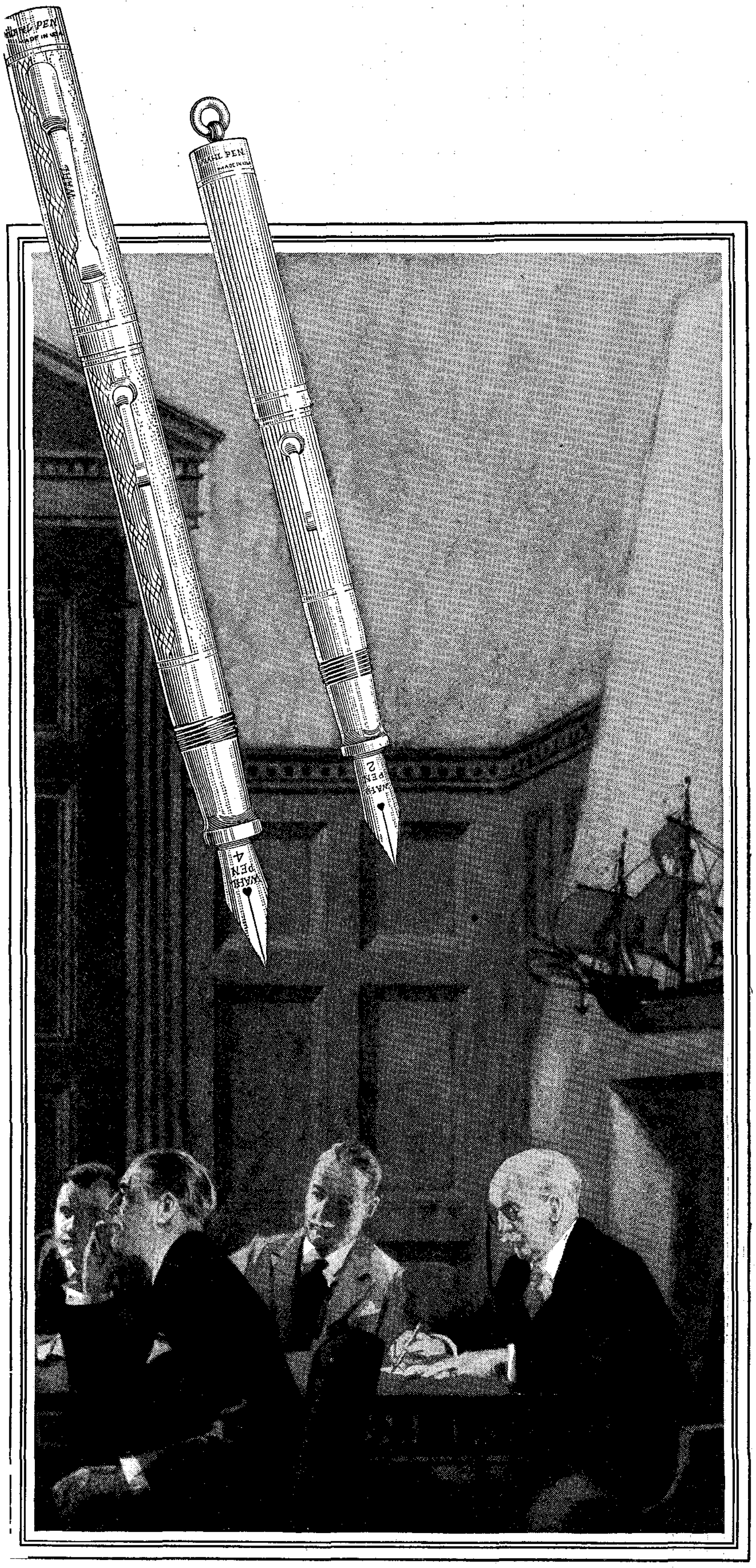


2 The patented Eversharp rifled tip first made a good mechanical pencil possible. Efficient as it has been in the hands of millions of writers, it has now been improved. Tiny relief spaces between the lead gripping teeth now prevent clogging or jamming.



1 The new perfected Eversharp magazine delivers the reload lead with one simple movement. You can always see how much reserve lead you have. One pull at the Eversharp cap shows how much lead is left of the stick you are using.

The New
WAHL EVERSHARP



Wahl—

The Mark of Pen Progress

The Wahl all-metal Pen represents a ten-year advance in fountain pen construction.

With its finer writing qualities, it has also the beauty that everyone prefers in personal articles.

Slipped into the pocket of the big executive, the banker, or the professional man, it looks its part. And taken in hand to dash off a signature, it suits performance to appearance. Good balance gives hand comfort, and perfect points assure smooth, clean-cut writing.

The all-metal construction results in far greater durability. Drop the Wahl Pen, strike it in your pocket, subject it to unusual abuse—it does not break. And the metal barrel, larger in bore than a hard rubber barrel, holds more ink.

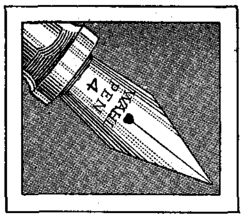
You will like the Wahl Pen for its appearance, you will like its writing ease, and you will be pleased to find that it is made in a design exactly matching your Wahl Eversharp Pencil.

The Wahl Pen is the modern pen—look it up at your dealer's.

Wahl Pens in gold-filled or silver models $5 to $10—in solid gold to $55.

Eversharp and Wahl Pen make ideal gifts or prizes, suitable for every occasion.

Made in the U. S. A. by THE WAHL COMPANY, Chicago
Canadian Factory, THE WAHL COMPANY, Ltd., Toronto
Manufacturers of the Wahl Eversharp and the Wahl All-Metal Fountain Pen



We realize that the final perfection of a pen is the pen point. We make our own points to our own standards and designs. Inspection is unusually rigid. We can guarantee that every Wahl point is perfect. Solid gold, iridium-tipped for long wear and velvety smoothness in writing. Points in a variety of shapes and tempers to suit every hand.

& WAHL PEN

same time the Mitsui family serves its gods and Mammon. Its business relations are necessarily sacramental. It is moved not by the two divergent incentives of western civilization, but by the single Japanese ideal of a coordinated life. In this coordination, this undivided allegiance, lies enormous strength. "A house divided against itself can not stand." This point will bear repeating and reemphasizing.

The Mitsui business is "human," then, not so much in its by-products, its compensation to the public, as in its very fabric and nature. In the fabric of the Japanese Government and in the nature of the Japanese people that ideal of humanity, exalting the traits of unity and fidelity, is standardized. And in its standardization the family of Mitsui bears a very important part.

The distinguishing spirit of the House of Mitsui is specifically defined in these precepts from the family code as laid down in the eighteenth century by Sojika Koji (Hachirobei II), one of the leaders in the development of the family:

1. The members of the House should deal with one another in close friendship and with kindness. Beware that contentions among the kin do not in the end ruin the entire House.
2. Do not needlessly increase the number of families of the House. Everything has its limits. Know that over-expansion, which you may covet, will beget confusion and trouble.
3. Thrift enriches the house, while luxury ruins a man. Practise the former but avoid the latter. Thus lay a lasting foundation for the prosperity and perpetuation of our House.
4. In making marriage, incurring debts or underwriting others' debts, act always according to the advice of the *Council of the Family.*
5. Set aside a certain part of the annual income and divide it among the members of the House according to their rank. Give also to those who marry into outside families.
6. The life-work of a man lasts as long as he lives. Therefore, do not, without reason, seek the luxury and ease of retirement.
7. Cause to be sent for auditing to the main office the financial reports from all branch houses; organize your finances and prevent disintegration.
8. The essential of a business enterprise is to employ men of great abilities and take advantage of their special talents. Replace those who are aged and decrepit with young men of promise.
9. Unless one concentrates, one fails. Our House has its own enterprises, which are ample to provide for any man's life. Never touch another business.
10. He who does not know, can not lead. Make your sons begin with the mean tasks of apprentice, and, when they have gradually learnt the secrets of the business, let them take a post in the branch houses to practise their knowledge.
11. Sound judgment is essential in all things, especially in business enterprises. Know that a small sacrifice to-day is preferable to a great loss to-morrow.
12. The members of the House should practise mutual caution and counsel lest they should blunder. If there be among you any evil-doer, deal with him accordingly at the Council of the Family.
13. You who have been born in the land of gods, worship your gods, revere your lord, love your country, and do your duties as citizens.

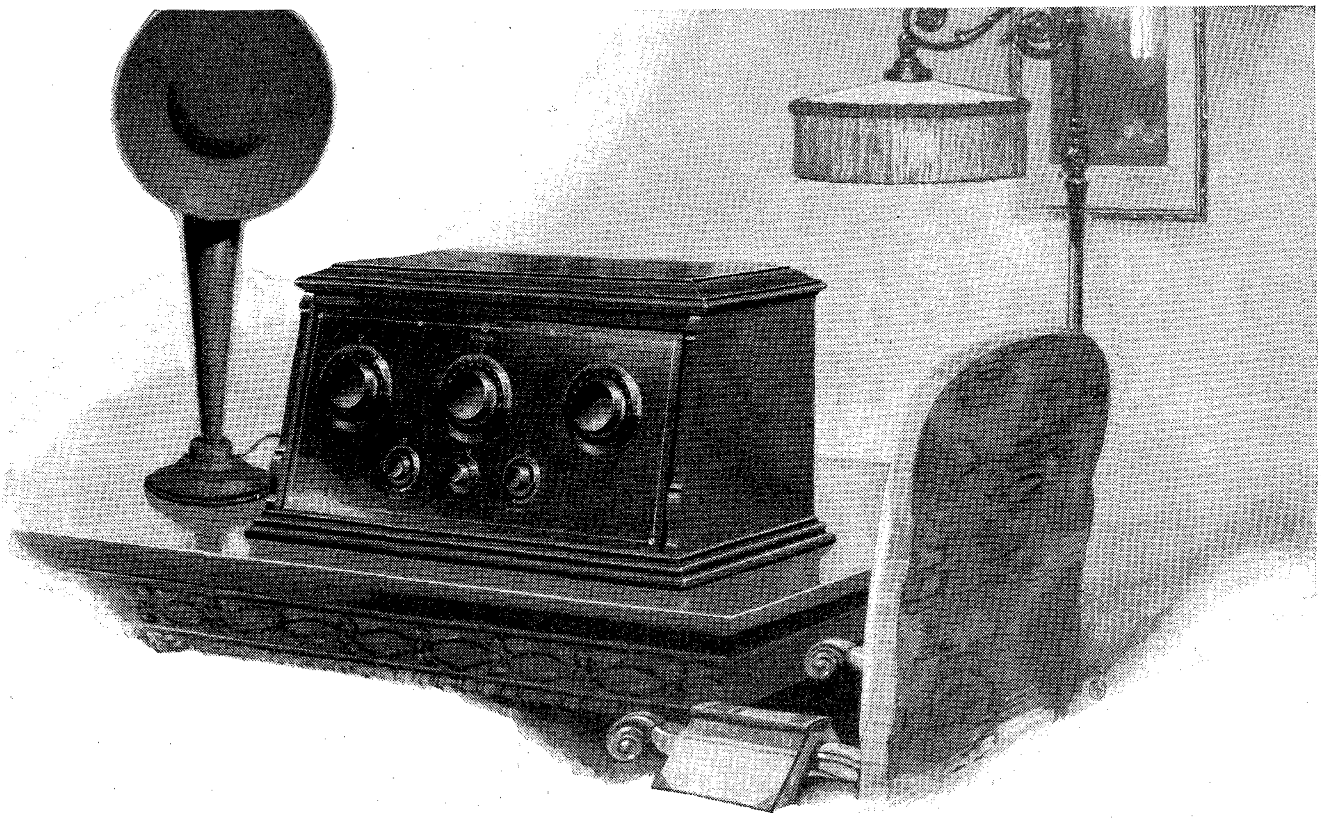
—*The Code of a Japanese Business Firm.*

The real source of power and authority in the Mitsui organization is placed in the Family Council of the House, which is, according to the Constitution of the firm, "at once a court and a police power." As Mr. Marvin explains this unusual council:

> Its membership is composed of: (a) regular members, the heads of the eleven constituent families; (b) associate members, consisting of retired heads of the same eleven families and such of their direct heirs as have attained their majority. "In case there be at any time among the regular members any one under age, or one adjudged incompetent or quasi-incompetent (by the unanimous vote of the remainder of the council itself), he is to be represented by some other regular member appointed by the Family Council."
>
> The chairmanship has always been held by the head of the main family. Baron Hachiroemon Mitsui now presides at all meetings. His vote and the votes of the other ten regular members, however, are equal. The associate members may express their opinions freely before the council, but not one of them has a vote. At least once every month the Family Council convenes, always in secret session, but all its discussions are recorded for future reference and minutes are preserved in accordance with formal parliamentary usage.
>
> The agenda coming before these monthly secret meetings of the Mitsui specifically indicate the almost imperial character of the council. It is at once an aristocracy (government by the best), an oligarchy (government by the few), a democracy (constituted directly of the people it governs) and a benevolent despotism, tempered not even by assassination. For instance, if one of the younger scions of a branch family wishes to contract a marriage, the council—not he nor his parents—decides whether or not he weds his heart's desire. Similarly the council decides whether or not an outsider, affiliated by marriage or otherwise, shall be adopted into the family, after years of a Jacob's service have demonstrated his worth and adaptability. This, of course, is a common means in Japan of adding strength and unity to a family, but nowhere is the custom more hedged about with precautions than in the Mitsui family. Divorce, with its attendant scandal and publicity, is comparatively unknown among the upper, samurai, classes of Japanese society. Under the council the entire family of Mitsui is as solidly arrayed against such a blow at the very roots of its peculiar strength as are the family-proud French circles of Catholic and monarchical St. Germain. They regard divorce as a virulent disease and proceed accordingly. It is an astonishing fact that only twice during the present generation, so far as any general knowledge is concerned, has there occurred what we call "statutory" cause for divorce among the noble or official classes in Japan. In both those cases—which were flagrant—the principals carried on for the sake of their respective families. During the same time there have occurred in the Mitsui family no cause for divorce and no divorces.
>
> Besides directly controlling marriage, adoption and divorce, the Family Council also decides when and why any member of the family or of the *directorate* should retire, passes upon incompetency or quasi-incompetency and exercises general supervision over the other personal affairs of all the members of the eleven constituent families. A supervision such as this would be impossible in America. It would be intolerable. It is opposed to our institutions, our individualism. It can only exist and persist upon a social structure that exalts the family, as opposed to the individual, as the foundation of the state. The administrative powers of the council are, however, more nearly on a par with those of American business organizations or directorates. The council apportions dividends, controls the reserve fund, determines with Dawes-like emphasis the annual budget and the manner of its disbursements. Whenever any subsidiary company is to be dissolved—and the Mitsui never carry long one that is not a money-maker or a sure prospect—the council determines the disposition of the properties. The articles of association of subsidiary companies can be amended only by the council, no extension or curtailment of business can be made except with its approval and consent, and no enterprise can be set up or abandoned except by its decision. All matters concerning reserve funds, trust funds and the common properties and budgets of the eleven branch family groups are under its supervision. There is even a definite allowance for entertainments.

This business firm, it seems, has even managed to incorporate the characters of two of the most famous members of the House into the education of Japanese children. Pictures of Hachirobei and Ju-san, his wife, are printed in the text-books used in all the primary schools of Japan. And remember, says Mr. Marvin:

> That in Japan, where there is less than 2 per cent. of illiteracy, *all* the children go to school. In the text-books the picture is divided in half. The boys' readers have the picture of Hachirobei only; in the books used by the girls, only the picture of the gentle Ju-san appears. In their hundreds of thousands and their millions the little children of Japan know Hachirobei and Ju-san, his wife, by sight. And, as they begin to read their native language, they become familiar with the traits of character these two ancient Mitsui represent. At the side of each half of the severed picture appear, in old Chinese characters difficult to decipher, the posthumous names of these patterns for the youth of changing young Japan.



The FADA Neutroceiver

will surpass anything you have expected of a radio receiver

VOLUME? The FADA Neutroceiver will give you all the controlled volume you can possibly desire. Designed to use powerful tubes and operate on either indoor or outdoor antenna, it is guaranteed to give powerful results.

Clarity? This wonderful, five-tube Neutrodyne offers you a tone quality which is unexcelled. It reproduces every tone of the human voice and of every musical instrument with lifelike fidelity.

Selectivity? Separates stations, tunes through powerful local broadcasting and brings in distant concerts—even when but a few meters apart.

Simplicity of control? Anyone, without previous experience, can operate the Neutroceiver. You can turn your dials to previously located stations and bring them back night after night.

Beauty? As a piece of art-furniture, the FADA Neutroceiver is a masterpiece. The cabinet is solid mahogany, with the panel perfectly balanced and sloped gently to facilitate easy tuning.

Supplementing the FADA Neutroceiver and making a complete FADA line, are five other Neutrodyne receivers. Six models in all—three, four and five tube Neutrodyne receivers in plain as well as artcraft cabinets, at a price range from $75 to $295. See your dealer.

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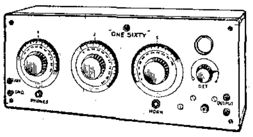
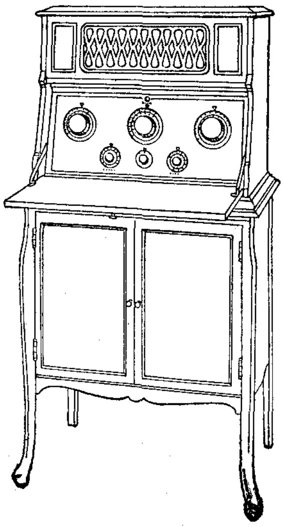


FADA "One Sixty"
No. 160-A

"The receiver that has taken the country by storm." The best known of all Neutrodynes. Four tubes. Price (less tubes, batteries, etc.) $120.

FADA Neutrola Grand
No. 185/90-A

The five-tube Neutrola 185-A, mounted on FADA Cabinet Table No. 190-A. Price (less tubes, batteries, etc.) $295.



It's the hold that counts

in shaving or any other sport

"GIVE us your famous full-lather stick with a holder big enough to wrap our fingers around."

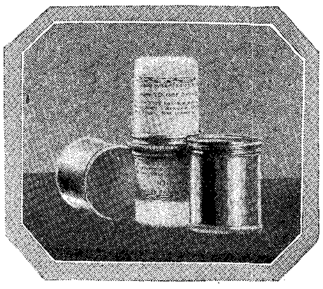
Men wanted it so we made it. We call it DOUBLECAP—suggested by the two handsome metal caps that give a man-sized holder at each end. Doublecap banishes forever the slippery, finger-tip hold.

Millions of men know Williams Shaving Stick. One touch of Williams to the moistened face—use any kind of water—gives you a wealth of lather. Williams lather thoroughly softens all of every hair and does not dry while you're shaving. And it leaves your face feeling actually benefited.

Complete Doublecap, 35c; Reloads, 25c.

The J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.
The J. B. Williams Company, (Canada) Ltd.
St. Patrick Street, Montreal

Williams
Doublecap Shaving Stick



Aqua Velva is a new preparation for after shaving. For trial bottle, write Dept. 211-B

OUR LITTLE DISPUTE WITH HOLLAND OVER THE OWNERSHIP OF AN ISLAND

THE ownership of an island, claimed both by Holland and the United States, is reported to be causing much thought, and a small amount of excitement, both in the Far Eastern waters, where the island lies, and in the capitals of the two countries who claim it. It isn't much of an island, it appears, but still an island is an island, and Uncle Sam has clung to it as tenaciously as have the Dutchmen who accuse him of being an interloper. The disputed bit of land lies twelve miles off the mouth of Davao Gulf, southern Mindanao, and forty miles within the defined boundaries of the Philippine Islands, as declared in the Treaty of Paris of 1899, closing the Spanish American War. It produces nothing but coconuts, which, dried, are made into copra, from which comes coconut oil. America claims the island as a prize of war from Spain, but Holland replies that Spain never owned it. In the meantime, reports Walter Robb, special correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News* foreign service, in a recent dispatch from Manila:

> A visit of Governor Wood to Batavia, Java, Dutch East Indies, and a return visit of Governor Foch to Manila, both officials having full authority from their respective Governments, equally failed of laying the basis for a settlement, so now Governor Wood has, on an inspection trip aboard the yacht *Apo*, from which he has just returned to Manila, paid a visit to the isle itself to ascertain the physical characteristics of the people, and determine whether they are more like the folk of Celebes and the Moluccas, which belong to the Dutch, or more like the folk of American-governed Mindanao.
>
> Thus far the negotiations proceeded when Governor Foch was in Manila early this year. The decision and recommendation of Governor Wood would be influenced, it was agreed, by the report of an ethnologist. Dr. H. Otley Beyer, Harvard man, head of the department of anthropology, University of the Philippines, accompanied Governor Wood to Las Palmas, where a population of 640 persons was tallied up, 100 of whom are Mandayans from Mindanao, 300 Minnahassas and Malayans from the Celebes, and the remainder, 240, natives of the isle speaking the Talaut dialect, which the immigrants too have adopted.
>
> But a greater point is the strategic position of Las Palmas in relation to Davao Gulf. There is believed to be considerable hazard in changing the boundary and placing Las Palmas outside the Philippines, thus creating the possibility of its becoming a foreign fortified point—not, of course, under the Dutch, but when, as the game progresses in the Far East, the Dutch may no longer be the power with which to reckon.

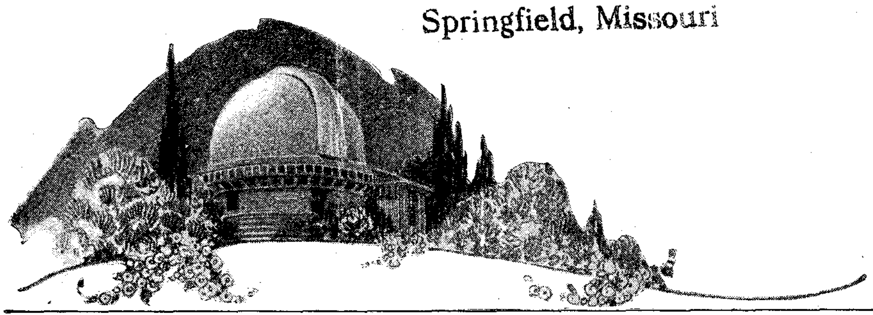
It is an interesting sidelight on events, past and present, observes the writer, that, at the very time when President Wilson was laying down his fourteen points and talking of world courts, leagues of nations and rights of small ones—

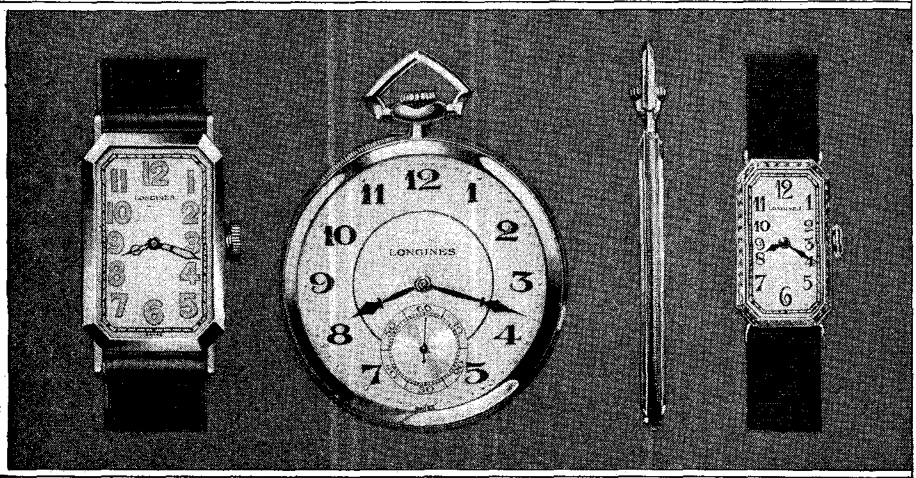
> Lansing in the State Department was peremptorily refusing the request of the Dutch to settle the Las Palmas question by arbitration at The Hague. He acted no differently from his Republican predecessors, according to records now brought to light by the Coolidge administration, comparatively frankly indifferent to public discussion of the matter.
>
> It was away back in 1906 that Governor Wood, then in the Army and department governor of Mindanao and Sulu, Moroland, visited Las Palmas and found the Dutch flag flying at the landing. He promptly pulled this flag down, hoisted the American flag and told the petty native chief of the isle to leave it up. News soon reached The Hague via Batavia, and a query came in due time from Washington as to why General Wood was lowering Dutch flags flying over Dutch islands; whereupon the American Government learned from Wood's report that Las Palmas was not Dutch territory, but its own, as might be ascertained from reference to the Treaty of Paris, by which Spain had ceded it to the United States.
>
> The Dutch came back with the statement that while Spain really had ceded Las Palmas to the United States, she could not legally cede what she had never owned.
>
> Then activities shifted to Madrid, where search through the royal archives showed that Las Palmas had been visited by an early Spanish discoverer, was named from its coconut palms and claimed, of course, for Spain. This was America's reply to the Dutch, but meanwhile the Stars and Stripes had been pulled down at the little port, the Dutch flag raised again and the Dutch coat of arms placed on the gable of the tribal meeting-house.

Matters dragged back and forth leisurely enough until 1916, when an American naval vessel visiting Las Palmas, thinking the Dutch flag over American Territory anomalous, pulled it down and raised the proper colors. It was about the time, the writer recalls, when—

> Several Dutch commercial ships laden with European cargoes were seized in Manila Bay, and the news of the two events reached Holland simultaneously. Naturally they aroused vigorous protest, and then it was that the Dutch insisted the United States arbitrate at The Hague—the Dutch to choose one member of a board of three, America one and the two to choose a third—and the proposal was firmly refused by the State Department at Washington.
>
> When, however, Captain Malone of the Philippine constabulary made an inspection trip in 1919 from Zamboanga to Las Palmas, lowered the Dutch colors and raised the American, after Washington heard of it, the State Department served notice upon the Philippine Government not to concern itself with Las Palmas matters, that they would be handled at Washington. So things rest to-day. Governor Wood had delegated authority from the State Department when he visited Java to talk over Las Palmas affairs, and similarly Foch officially represented his sovereign when he came to Manila. The report which Governor Wood makes will likely be accepted in Washington as the final attitude of the United States. Yap with its cable station (another use to which, with radio possibilities besides, Las Palmas is adapted) is not the only speck on the map of the eastern seas made internationally important by its very existence.

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri





What should you pay for accuracy in a watch?

Never any more than the price of a Longines. Back of each Longines Watch, no matter whether the price be $35 or $1000, is the world-wide reputation it has won for superior accuracy at government observatories. An accuracy that is a matter of official record,—established by tests of six months' duration and in competition with other finely adjusted timepieces.

In addition to the honors received at observatories, the Longines Watch has also taken the highest award for originality of design at all important exhibitions held since 1878. Of these, seven have been Grand Prizes.

The men and women who carry Longines Watches know the pride that comes from an accurate watch, a beautiful watch and one the world "delights to honor." Yet, as comparison will show, the Longines is moderately priced.

Leading jewelers have featured the Longines Watch for more than fifty years. Write for illustrated booklet.

Official Government Observatory Awards

At *U. S. Naval Observatory—Washington:* 144 passed and accepted for torpedo boat service after a six months' ship chronometer trial. (Since 1916.) More than those furnished by all other competing firms combined. In 1922 trial out of ten watches accepted, nine were Longines.

At *Geneva Observatory—Switzerland:* Result of 1924 trial shows Longines obtained one first prize of series and ten additional first and second prizes.

In 1923 Longines obtained one first prize of series and ten additional first and second prizes.

At *Neuchatel Observatory—Switzerland:* 365 Awards in International Contests. (Since 1905.)

At *Kew-Teddington Observatory—England:* 132 Awards in International Contests since 1910. (1918 year's record for best performance.) Since 1919 every Longines watch submitted passed trial with mention "especially good."

Grand Prizes Awarded the Longines Watch at International Exhibitions:

Antwerp	1885
Paris	1889
Brussels	1897
Paris	1900
Milan	1906
Genoa	1914
Berne	1914

Also 17 additional medals.

The Longines WATCH

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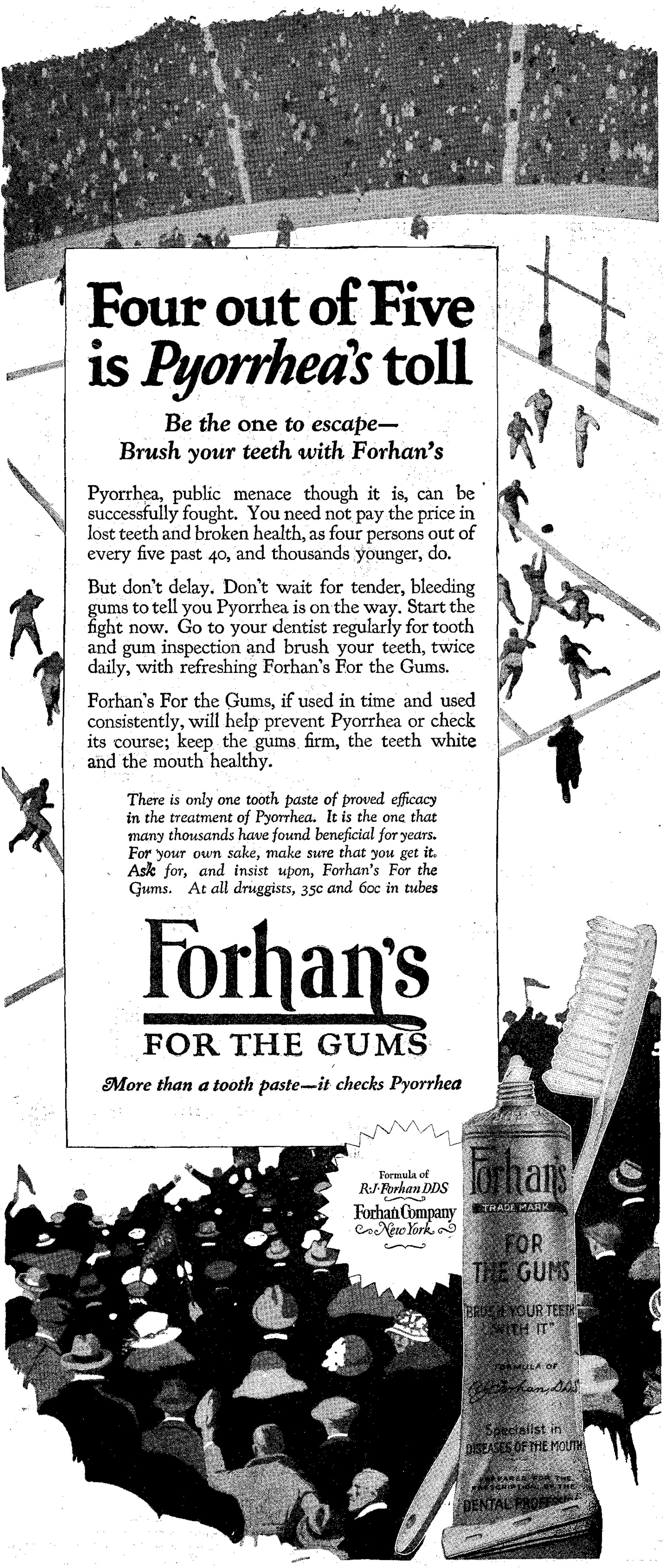

Four out of Five is *Pyorrhea's* toll

Be the one to escape—
Brush your teeth with Forhan's

Pyorrhea, public menace though it is, can be successfully fought. You need not pay the price in lost teeth and broken health, as four persons out of every five past 40, and thousands younger, do.

But don't delay. Don't wait for tender, bleeding gums to tell you Pyorrhea is on the way. Start the fight now. Go to your dentist regularly for tooth and gum inspection and brush your teeth, twice daily, with refreshing Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums, if used in time and used consistently, will help prevent Pyorrhea or check its course; keep the gums firm, the teeth white and the mouth healthy.

There is only one tooth paste of proved efficacy in the treatment of Pyorrhea. It is the one that many thousands have found beneficial for years. For your own sake, make sure that you get it. Ask for, and insist upon, Forhan's For the Gums. At all druggists, 35c and 60c in tubes

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

More than a tooth paste—it checks Pyorrhea

Formula of
R.J. Forhan DDS
Forhan Company
New York

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

THE ADVENTURE OF DISCOVERING A NEW WRITER

HAMILTON HOLT tells how he discovered Corra Harris, and marks the trail of her star to success in the November issue of the *International Book Review*.

"I shall never forget that May day, just twenty-five years ago," writes Mr. Holt, "when, in going through the morning mail in pursuance of my duties as office editor of *The Independent*, I came upon an envelop whose striking staccato script at once arrested my attention. I opened it and proceeded to read the contents.

"I had not finished reading the first sentence when something, figuratively speaking, hit me between the eyes. I breathlessly read on, but before I had reached the last page I was in the room of Dr. William Hayes Ward, the editor-in-chief, excitedly proclaiming that ever-longed-for event in every editorial sanctum—the advent of a new and hitherto unknown author.

"We printed the article. It made a national sensation. That led to a correspondence. We solicited more articles. They were published. More sensations. The literary career of Corra Harris had begun.

"After we had published a number of Mrs. Harris's articles, our literary editor, Maurice Thompson, was taken mortally ill, and our book reviews for a time got sadly in arrears. Mrs. Harris begged permission to review a book. After some hesitation I sent her one.

"It was her first book review, and yet when it appeared we received more letters commending it than had come from any review we ever published.

"During the following years we commanded her entire literary output, which included—besides signed articles, stories and editorials—over 1,200 book reviews.

"In those days, Mrs. Harris was the best orthologist, next to Dr. Ward, and the worst speller, next to me, of all our regular contributors. If she needed a copy-reader to correct her spelling, she could make words glow in a sentence like a cat's eye under a bed.

"No editor could improve her style—and naturally—for it was founded and grounded on the Bible, which she read constantly for love and never from a sense of duty.

"But incomparable as was her unerring sense of the value of words and her use of imagery, these were not her supreme literary attributes. Corra Harris knows the human heart as does, in my judgment, no contemporary writer in America, certainly no woman writer. That is the essence and secret of her power.

"And yet in formal knowledge she is hardly educated at all. As her husband once said to their daughter, Faith, 'Study books less and study your mother more.'"

LISTERINE
LISTERINE
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PHARMACAL COMPANY
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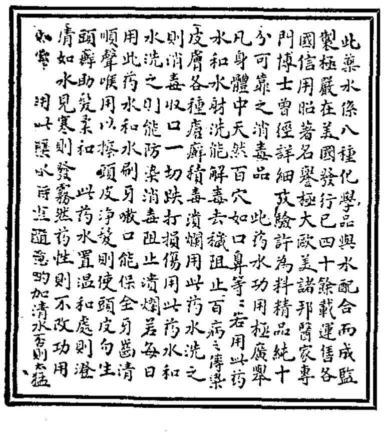
Are the Chinese smarter than you are?



It so happens that the above is not a ledger sheet from a Chinese laundry. It is a reproduction of the back label on a Listerine bottle as sold in China. Listerine is distributed the world over. Branch laboratories are maintained in Canada, France, Spain and Mexico.

IN China, as you probably know, the doctor receives his fee for keeping you well. When you get sick, his fees stop until you are on your feet again.

This method has been followed for centuries—the oldest method of preventive medication.

Modern methods suggest the systematic use of a safe, effective antiseptic that will guard you against infection and the many illnesses that follow.

Listerine, the safe antiseptic, serves ideally this way. Used regularly as a mouth wash and gargle it proves an effective barrier against most of the more common germ diseases.

Have Listerine handy in your home and encourage your family to cultivate the systematic habit of using it. Many illnesses can be avoided in this way.

When you feel that first dry hitch in your throat on swallowing, which is the danger signal of sore throat, let Listerine guard you against more serious troubles.

Sore throat is a nuisance and usually comes at just the time you want to feel your best. By making Listerine a regular part of your daily toilet routine, you can usually avoid sore throat and often save yourself inconvenience and discomfort.

Listerine has dozens of other uses. Please read carefully the circular that comes with each bottle.—*Lambert Pharmacal Company, Saint Louis, U. S. A.*

LISTERINE —*The safe antiseptic*

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

"P. D.", ORGANIZER OF HARVARD FOOTBALL VICTORIES

HE won seventy-one football games and tied five out of eighty-three played by his big, smooth, speedy Harvard teams. Against Yale in four straight winning games his crimson machines rolled up 112 points to Yale's five. These are two outstanding achievements in the career of Percy Duncan Haughton, perhaps the greatest football coach in history, who died October 27, in harness, and at the height of his fame. Two days before, his Columbia team, lifted out of the ruck by him in less than two seasons, had ripped its way to a 27-3 victory over Williams, the conqueror of Cornell. It was functioning even to the most casual observer with the unmistakable shove and snap of the powerful teams the "Haughton system" has turned out at Harvard since 1908.

P. & A. photographs

A MASTER CRAFTSMAN OF FOOTBALL TEAMS

This was one of the degrees athletes awarded the late Percy D. Haughton. The famous football coach is here shown watching his scrapping Columbia team on Baker Field a few days before he died suddenly, at the height of his fame, "still in his football togs."

Thus on the threshold of another series of triumphs, this "Organizer of Victory" was stricken on the football field with his cleats on. In a few hours an incredulous athletic world heard of his death, from neuralgia of the heart, at the age of only forty-nine.

What Haughton did at Harvard, as the sporting writers look back on it, appears more and more astonishing. He was appointed coach at Cambridge in the fall of 1908. In the history of modern football (evolved in the seventies at Yale, Princeton and Harvard), Yale had won twenty-one games and tied three, while Harvard had won only three. One tie and one win of these had been achieved by the long, booming punts and gallant charges of Haughton himself as tackle or full-back in '97 and '98. In the nine years between Haughton's last game as player and his first game as coach, Harvard had neither crossed Yale's goal line nor even scored at all, in any game save one. "Fight fiercely, Harvard!" had become a sort of stock satirical joke to outsiders who didn't know the gallant spirit of some of those losing teams.

Note, now, say the football experts, how astonishingly Haughton reversed the situation. His very first season Harvard won 4-0 after six consecutive years of defeats. Then followed two tie games and one Yale victory by the powerful All-American 1909 aggregation of Ted Coy. But all this time Haughton was perfecting his famous system. And from then on Haughton teams won game after game against Yale, Princeton (later put back on their schedule), and every one else. In the nine years of "P. D.'s" direct leadership Yale scored at all on Harvard in only three games. In four consecutive years Harvard teams rolled up 112 points, more than they had scored in all the previous twenty-nine years of football.

When Haughton left Harvard, his system kept rolling right on under Bob Fisher, who was a freshman in "P. D.'s" first football squad. His team won the first four games after the war, Yale failing to score a single touchdown, and it was only last year's phenomenal Eli team that broke the spell with a 13-0 victory. Up to that time the Haughton "system" had netted nine victories to Yale's two. What did Haughton do to those Harvard men?

PERCY HAUGHTON

HE SAW at last the red dawn rise
From darkness deep as night;
He saw a new light sweep the skies
Above a winning fight;
And as he passed beyond the hill
Where darker days had gone,
He left his flaming spirit still
To guide his troopers on.

He saw, near by, the once dim goal
Now distant but a span;
He saw the once furled flag unroll
Above a winning clan;
For he had scaled the barricade
To lead his troopers through
Before night sent its mantling shade
To blur the crest from view.

A flash of steel—a flare of flame—
And down the field at last
His winning troopers leap to fame
Before the dream is past;
And somewhere out in twilight space
His soul shall keep its bond
To put new fight in those who face
The last dim height beyond.

—Grantland Rice in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

"If 'P. D.' had the team on the edge of a sixty-foot cliff and called out the order, 'jump'! we would have jumped. We would have felt that it was necessary, and that somehow he would have caught us before we could hurt ourselves." This remark of the All-American back "Tack" Hardwick, probably tells half the story of Haughton's "system." As editor after editor points out, it is really the quintessence of blazing leadership that few men in any generation have possest. That it is a much bigger thing than football is shown by the comments of men like Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, President Butler of Columbia, Dean Briggs of Harvard, American Legion officials, and many others. When one remembers that the A. E. F. was captained by scores and scores of Haughton-trained men, it becomes more and more evident how much Grantland Rice's poem expresses the essence of Haughton's leadership. Says this clear-sighted sporting writer in the

Dry Mouths encourage tooth decay

To keep your teeth safe you must keep your mouth glands working

THE mouth glands of practically everyone today have been greatly weakened by modern diet.

Our soft, cooked foods require too little chewing. Before they are able to excite a normal flow of saliva in the mouth they are swallowed.

From sheer lack of exercise, the mouth glands dry up. And without their alkaline fluids the acids that cause decay inevitably collect.

But now, physicians and dentists say, you can overcome this dangerous condition.

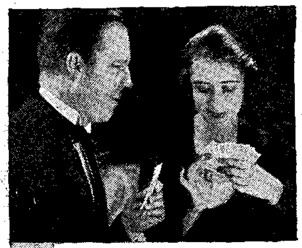
In spite of modern diet, your mouth glands can be gently stimulated to flow normally again.

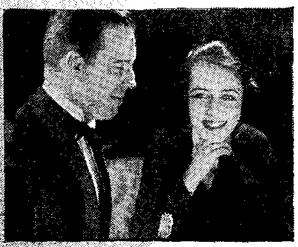
Men and women are discarding ordinary brushing—

Both men and women are using this new tooth paste to keep their mouth glands flowing normally.

With Pebeco, good, healthy amounts of saliva flow. These necessary protective fluids overcome all dryness. They revitalize your whole mouth. The acids of decay are neutralized as fast as they form.

Send today for a trial tube of Pebeco. Made only by Lehn & Fink, Inc. At all druggists. Canadian Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Company, Ltd., 10 McCaul St., Toronto, Ont.





What physicians and dentists know today

"Unless the glands can be induced to function normally the teeth are exposed to the mouth acids and will decay.

Some preparation should be used which will mildly stimulate the salivary flow."
From an eminent authority.

Pebeco is a preparation that gently aids the mouth glands to flow normally.

Steichen

When you are with people, talking and smiling—are you proud to show your teeth? Keep them always white and shining for your own sake and your friends—with Pebeco.

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TOOTH PASTE

Free Offer

Send Coupon for Generous Free Tube

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635 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.

Send me free your new large-sized sample tube of Pebeco.

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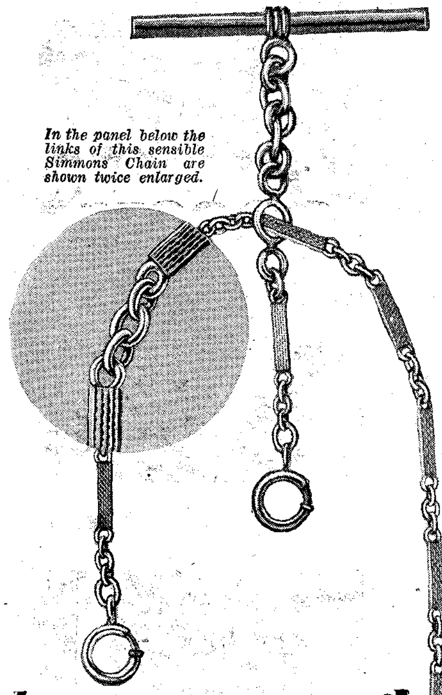
City .... State ....



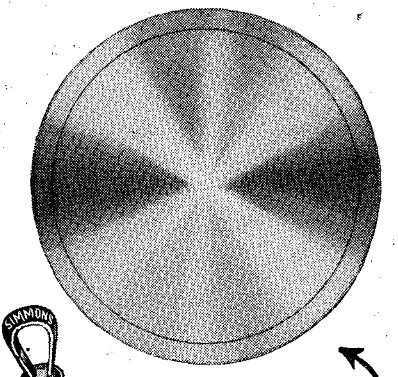
In the panel below the links of this sensible Simmons Chain are shown twice enlarged.

"QUALITY"
it's explainable in this
WATCH CHAIN

How often is "quality" an indefinite term, meaning little—or nothing at all! But it is rightly applied to a Simmons Chain, for it means longer wear, better looks and more security for the watch. It is the natural result of fine designing, detailed care in making and the Simmons special process of manufacture. By drawing gold, green gold or Platinumgold over a stout base metal, we offer you a watch chain that is not only durable and beautiful, but remarkably reasonable in price. At your jeweler's—$4 to $15. R. F. Simmons Company, Attleboro, Mass. Canada—95 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

SIMMONS
TRADE MARK
CHAINS

This substantial shell of gold is drawn over a core of base metal in the making of every Simmons Chain. From the original ingot (illustrated actual size) until the smallest link has been wrought out, the ratio of gold to base metal is constant. With this special Simmons process durability and clean-cut design follow naturally.



SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

New York *Herald Tribune*, amplifying the idea which his verses suggested:

> Percy Haughton's passing was much after the manner of a brilliant flame that suddenly dies out to leave the field in darkness. He was something more than a great coach. He was an inspiration such as few may ever chance to know. He did something more than give his teams winning plays—he gave them morale beyond any leader we have ever known.
>
> Some years ago Tack Hardwick was telling us certain Haughton characteristics. "If he told us," said Tack, "to run and jump over a sixty-foot cliff, the entire squad wouldn't hold back a second. I have never known a man who could inspire such perfect confidence in all who worked with him or under him."
>
> Haughton had the greatest job on earth. He was the builder up of the beaten. He lifted Harvard from drab days of defeat to a shining glory the Crimson had never known. He came to Columbia, as he told us, in the spirit of one facing one of the greatest adventures of life—to face heavy odds and to build morale out of despair. He was one of the few who could look through defeat to the winning goal without ever losing faith—no matter through what shadows nor how far away the winning goal might be. Defeat, in the uphill march, was to him only a stepping-stone to victory, an experience to profit by.
>
> We number in sport no greater fortune than our chance to see Columbia play its last game under the Haughton command. From the beaten Columbia of other years we can carry forward the vision of this team, lifted in less than two seasons from the rut into a keen, alert organization that fairly stormed its way through first-class opposition as it drove up and down the field.
>
> Columbia, on that afternoon, was one of the great teams of the year. That night Bob Williams, of Virginia, the referee, called us up to make this comment: "Columbia played great football, but above that I have never seen a team fight with finer, fairer spirit. It was an inspiration to see the soul they put into their play." Any team in the East might have fallen before Columbia's charge on that last great Haughton day. It was one of the most startling things we have ever seen in competitive sport. And the sole answer was that Haughton had taken a machine, built it up, and then given it a soul.
>
> Columbia loses a great leader, and those who knew Haughton well lose a friend who may not be replaced. In the words of one who wrote after the passing of Hughey Keogh:
>
> "Good-by, old scout,
> And once again, good-by;
> The Umpire called you out!
> I wonder why?"

Wide World photograph

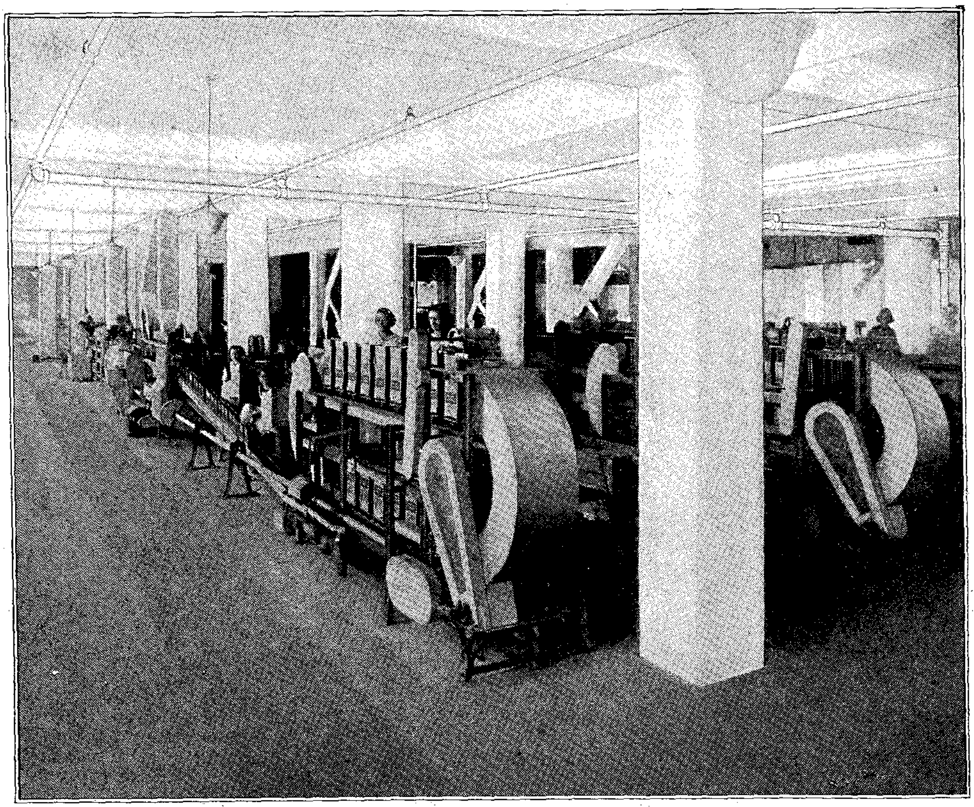
HE WON 71 FOOTBALL GAMES

Out of the eighty-three played by his Harvard teams while he was coach. Percy Haughton's famous "system," say the athletic experts, lay in the application to football of "brain as well as brawn."

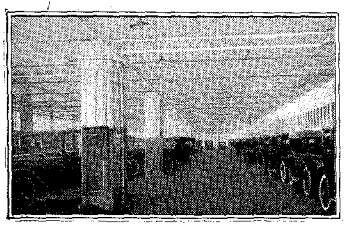
"He conceived of athletics and of outdoor sport generally as occupying a distinct place in the educational scheme of American youth, and he directed his energy not only to developing a strong and victorious team, but to building up those qualities of character and personality that matter so much in life." This statement of Haughton by President Butler of Columbia, is echoed in editorial comment from one end of the country to the other. Percy Haughton ranks as an educator, they say, because he made of football a science or an art, and exacted mental application in as high degree as the studies of the college curriculum. In the words of the rueful Yale coaches, "Haughton put brains into football."

Here is a short summary of Haughton's career taken from the *Herald Tribune:*

> Percy Duncan Haughton, a college athlete of renown in his undergraduate years at Harvard, became one of the greatest coaches in the history of the sport. Haughton, Glenn Warner, Knute Rockne and Fielding H. Yost achieved eminence as mentors such as no other football coaches ever have attained. The Haughton "system," which was so often held up as the reason for the unusual success of Harvard teams during his régime as head coach at Cambridge, has never had a superior in football.
>
> Haughton was born on Staten Island, New York, on July 11, 1876, the son

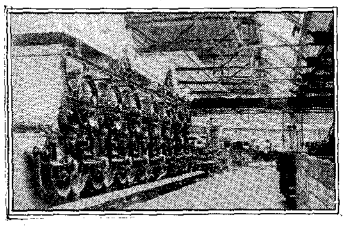


THE POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY OF BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN



PACKARD MOTOR PLANT

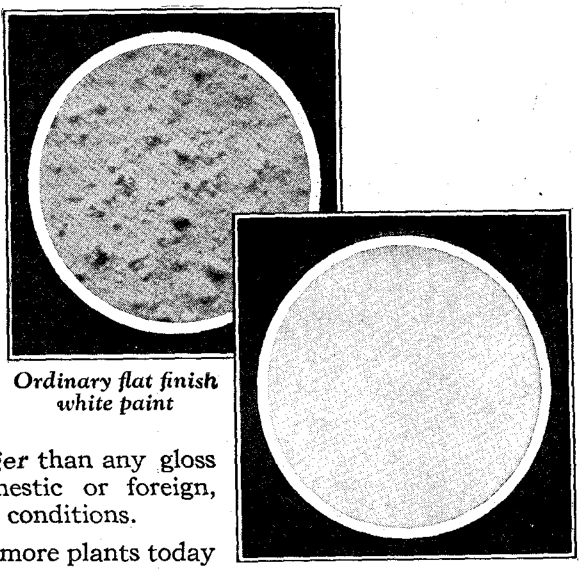
MINT PRODUCTS COMPANY—HOME OF "LIFE SAVERS"



WARREN PAPER COMPANY

Why they chose Barreled Sunlight

A story that will interest everyone who buys interior paint



Ordinary flat finish white paint

Barreled Sunlight

What paint looks like
through a microscope

These photographs were taken through a powerful microscope. Each paint was magnified to the same high degree. The astonishing contrast shows why Barreled Sunlight is so easy to keep clean. Its surface is smooth, even and non-porous. It resists dirt and can be washed like tile.

THE photographs in the circles to the right show clearly one big reason why leading plants in every line of industry today are finished throughout with Barreled Sunlight.

The lustrous surface of Barreled Sunlight is so smooth and non-porous that the finest particles of dirt and dust cannot *sink in*. Even when seen through a powerful microscope, this surface is shown to be absolutely unbroken!

* * *

BARRELED SUNLIGHT *means white interiors that can be washed as clean as the day they were painted,* even after years of service. It means *more light and less repainting.*

It means, furthermore, a finish *that will not scale or peel,* for this smooth surface is produced by the high degree of non-volatile "binder" used.

Made by our exclusive Rice Process, Barreled Sunlight is actually *guaranteed to remain white longer* than any gloss paint or enamel, domestic or foreign, applied under the same conditions.

It is used not only in more plants today than any other interior white, but its unusual qualities have made it an ideal finish in hotels, apartment houses, institutions, etc., throughout the entire country. It gives a durable surface that can be washed as easily as white tile.

It is sold in barrels and half-barrels, and in cans from half-pint to 5-gallon size. Where more than one coat is required, use Barreled Sunlight Undercoat.

Our booklet, "More Light" sent on request.

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Barreled Sunlight

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WOMEN'S eyes notice a man's evening jewelry.

The clothes he wears are similar to other men's evening clothes. But in his choice of jewelry he reveals something of himself.

Any man who wears Krementz Evening Jewelry is sure of this—it is correct. And with this assurance there are enough designs for any individual taste.

Equally exclusive is the sure-holding bodkin-clutch back on the studs and vest buttons of Krementz tuxedo and full dress sets.

At your dealer's. For booklet, address us, please, at Newark, N. J.

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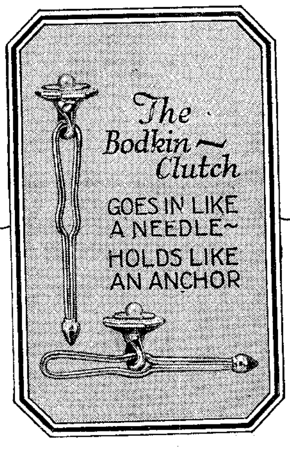
COLLAR BUTTON

CORRECT EVENING JEWELRY FOR MEN



SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

of Malcolm H. and Mary (Lawrence) Haughton. He prepared at Groton School, and entered Harvard in 1895.

He was a member of the Harvard baseball team for four years and was captain his senior year, winning the trophy offered by his father for having the highest batting average on the team. Haughton played first or second base, and during his course, Harvard won two of the three series with Yale. In 1915 he coached the baseball team which scored victories over both Yale and Princeton.

Haughton played on the football team for three years, being at right tackle in 1896 and 1898 and a full-back in 1897. After graduation he coached the Cornell eleven two years, then entered the employ of the bond house of G. H. Rollins & Son. In 1905 he became associated with the City Trust Company of Boston and four years later was made assistant secretary of the Old Colony Trust Company.

After leaving college, Haughton continued his athletic activities, and in 1906 he won the racquet championship of the United States, and was finalist two years later. In 1913, with H. D. Scott, Harvard '98, he won the doubles racquet championship of the country.

Haughton's first attempt at coaching was at Cornell, where his work attracted the attention of those directing the destinies of Harvard football. He was anxious to take up the same work for his alma mater, and in 1908 he assumed charge of gridiron activities at Cambridge.

This was the beginning of a series of successes such as no other great university has enjoyed in the last twenty years. What had been consistent failure over a stretch of years suddenly became an achievement.

For nine years Haughton held sway over football affairs at Harvard. In that time his teams engaged in eighty-three games, with seventy-one victories and five tie scores.

These teams were "machines" it is true, but the man was at the same time an adept at producing stars. The Hartford *Times* puts this most succinctly when it says:

> No Harvard graduate can remember the teams from 1909 to 1916 without a keen reminiscent thrill. The precision of that machine, in which "Tack" Hardwick, Percy Wendell, Charlie Brickley, Bob Storer, Sam Felton, Eddie Mahan, Eddie Casey and Tudor Gardiner were cogs, was the result of the planning of a mind which added geometry to enthusiasm, logarithms to "guts." That "P. D." was a severe disciplinarian, all Harvard players—even the two-fisted Tack Hardwick—can testify.

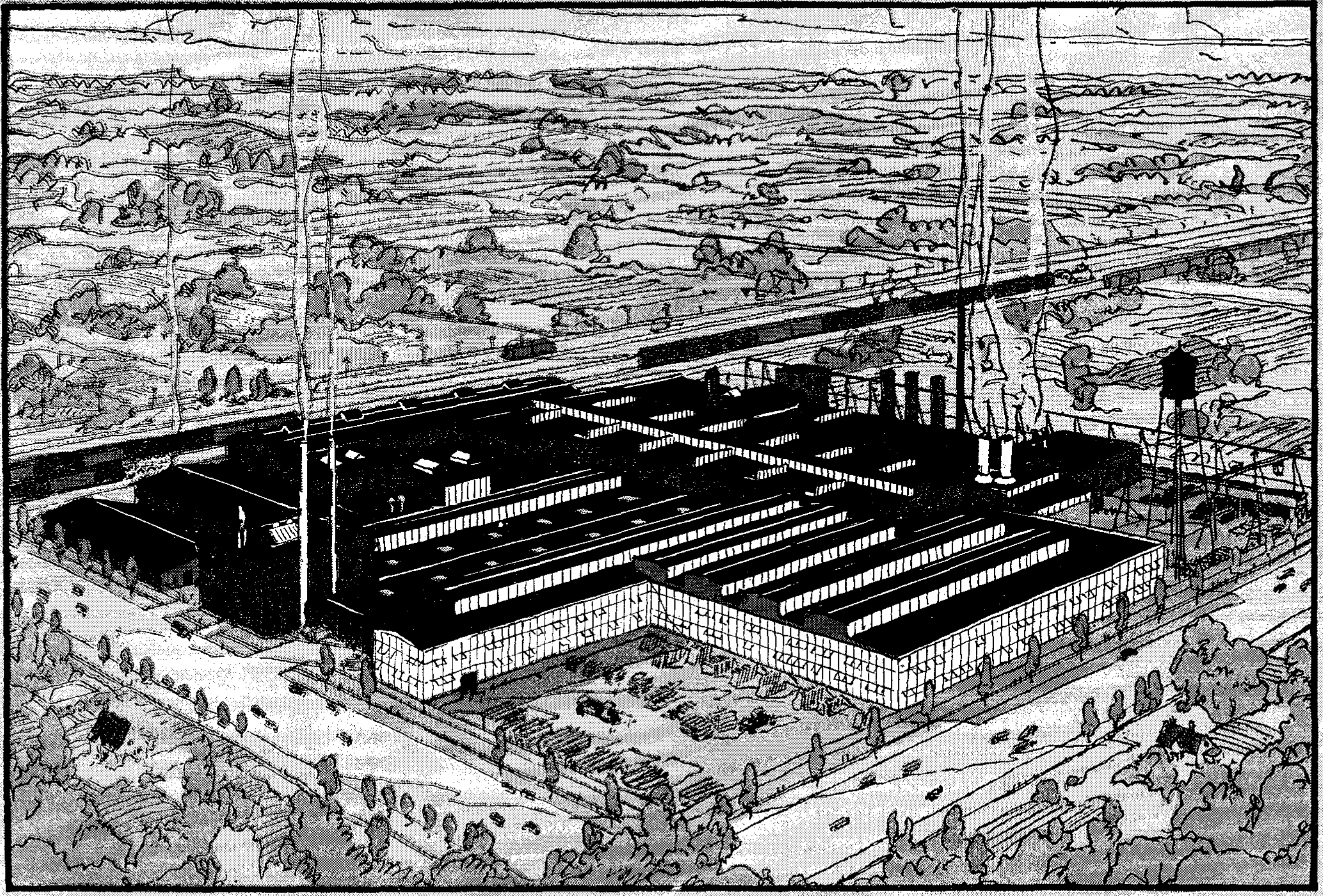
Turning again to *The Herald Tribune*, we find that:

> In 1916, before relinquishing his duties at Harvard, Haughton joined with Boston bankers in the purchase of the Boston National League baseball club, at the time owned by James E. Gaffney, of New York. He was elected president of the club, and for two seasons he turned his attention to major-league baseball, representing his club in all league affairs. He did not, however, give up his post at Harvard.
>
> In 1917 football was discontinued at Harvard, because of the World War, and the situation continued through the 1918 season. In July, 1918, Haughton, who had gained a commission in the Chemical Warfare Service, sailed for France. He returned in the spring of 1919, and soon after his arrival home he announced his retirement from football coaching at Harvard.
>
> From that time until March, 1923, when he signed a contract to coach at Columbia, Haughton was not active in football, but he was unable to divorce himself from the game. He appeared frequently at Harvard during the training seasons, gave any assistance that was desired by his successor, and lent invaluable advice to Coach Fisher. He wrote frequently on football topics and was the author of a volume, "Football and How to Watch It."
>
> Haughton for years was an opponent of the system of numbering players so as to make identification easy for spectators. He contended that the numbers worked to the disadvantage of a team inasmuch as it served to expose the strategical moves of his men to scouts in the stands. His attitude was easy to understand because of the importance which he placed on arrangement of men and precision of action, but it brought forth much criticism. Later, Haughton bowed to public opinion and agreed to number his players.
>
> During his régime Haughton developed a scientific scouting organization. He emphasized the principle of using the punt as an offensive weapon as well as a defensive shield, and he never failed to develop a good kicker. Another of his doctrines was that the quarter-back was the team's strategist and should be protected from punishment which might in a hard game impede his clear thinking. Conservation of a team's energy with the ball in its own territory and a hard drive behind smashing interference with the ball in the enemy's half of the field was another of his fundamental precepts.

As for his system, the New York *Evening Telegram and Mail* comments lucidly:

> The "Haughton system" was surrounded with a lot of mystery as far as the general public was concerned, but, as a matter of fact, it was simplicity itself. It was effective because it was simple. Clean, hard play, fixity of purpose, prodigious attention to the minutest details and fundamentals of football technique—these were the essentials of the system which made Harvard the champion year after year, and which promised to raise Columbia to a deserved place in the game. The application of military strategy and a keen insight into individual and team psychology helped to make Haughton preeminent among coaches.

If there must be professional coaches, admit many critics of present college athletics, certainly no more ideal type could have been found than Percy Haughton. He was a "master craftsman in the art of molding untried human material into football teams whose fame does not dim," as one editor puts it. He was the father of a new era in college pastime, and unconsciously perhaps all coaches to-day are his pupils. Certainly the sincere tributes paid Percy Haughton at his death by rival coaches like Walter Camp, Tad Jones and Johnny Blosom of Yale, Big Bill Edwards, Roper of Princeton, Cavanaugh of Boston College, and many others,



Viskalt roofs make good on foundries —the hardest job a roof can have

The roof of a foundry building must withstand more than weathering. It is blanketed with gases, showered with hot cinders which must be frequently scraped off. To meet these extra hard conditions, the United States Radiator Corporation specified Viskalt Roofs for their Detroit plant. For the inner materials of this sturdy roof insure exceptional strength—strength that means long wear in spite of gruelling service.

How long an applied roofing will last depends, of course, upon the quality of its felt base and that of the waterproofing used on it.

The inner foundation of Viskalt Membrane Roofs is Richardson felt, which has excelled for more than half a century. Maximum absorptive capacity, great tensile strength, unusual pliancy and certain uniformity—these qualities make of it the ideal long-wearing waterproofing base.

And the waterproofing for this sturdy foundation is Viskalt—a 99.8% pure bitumen, especially vacuum-processed to give a degree of permanence hitherto unknown. Exacting tests show that under every strain of temperature, weathering, tension and pressure this remarkable waterproofing remains pliant, adhesive and impervious to water.

These factors which combine to insure years of care-free endurance, plus moderate cost of application, make a Viskalt Membrane Roof doubly economical and satisfactory. Fifty-five years of manufacturing experience are back of the material it contains.

Let us send you an interesting pamphlet containing valuable roofing information and complete specifications. Just use the coupon below.

The RICHARDSON COMPANY
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Chicago New York City (1008 Fisk Building)
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THIS Detroit plant, home of Capitol Boilers, is one of six operated by the United States Radiator Corporation. The buildings covered with Viskalt Roofs at this plant are of the most modern and efficient type, especially designed for foundry use.

The severe service which Viskalt Roofs stand up under here is indicative of long-wearing qualities that make them generally accepted among engineers and architects as the most satisfactory covering for industrial buildings. In Detroit alone there are about forty acres of Viskalt Membrane Roofs.

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Gentlemen: Please send me your pamphlet of specifications for Viskalt Membrane Roofs.

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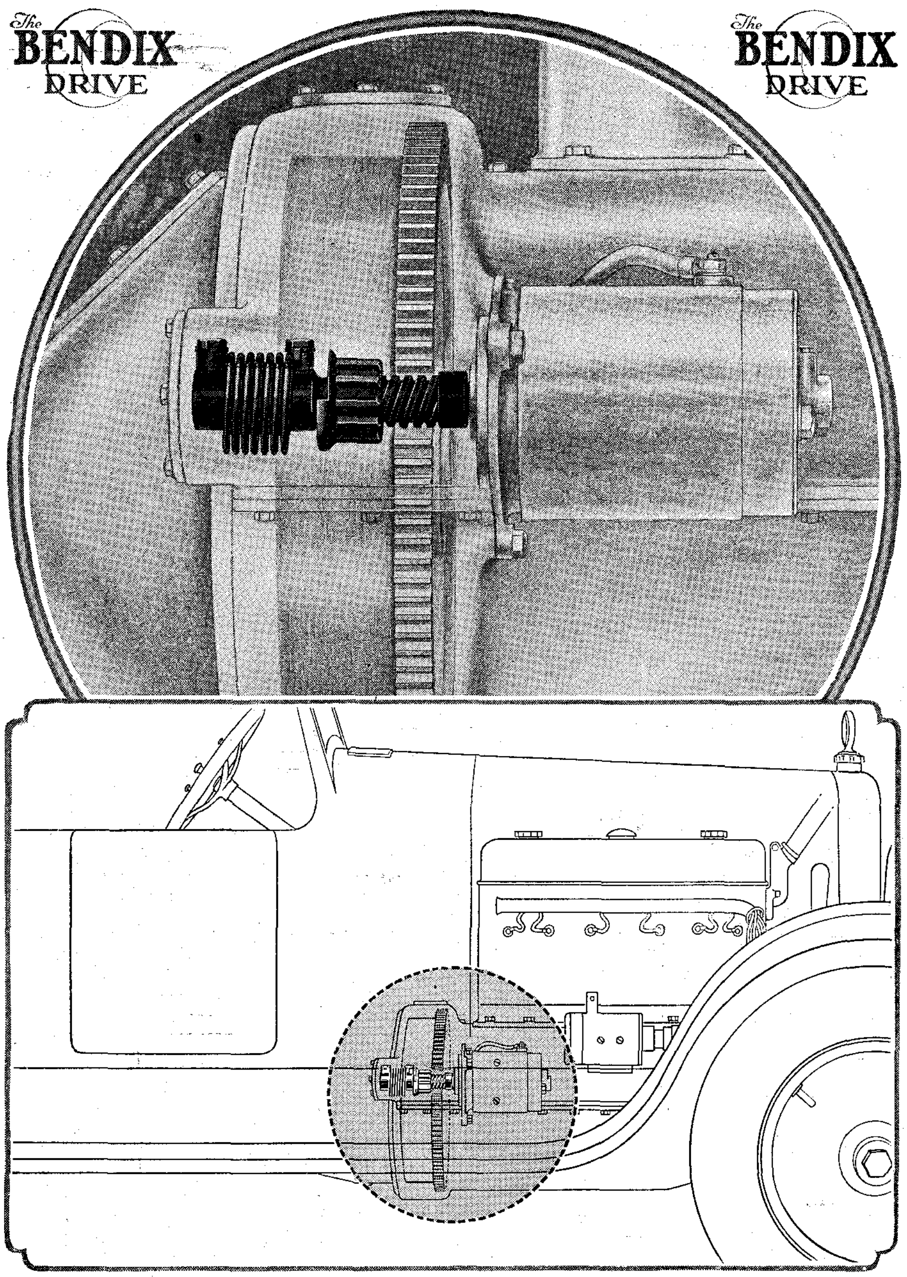

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

emphasize the legacy of good sportsmanship and fair play he left to football.

Judged from such a standpoint, a brilliant defense of this type of American professional coaching, as well as the highest possible tribute to Haughton himself, is contained in this eulogy at his funeral by Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia:

"There has gone out from our company a rich and brilliant personality, that in a few short months of service had interwoven itself for good in every part of Columbia University—with the life and the interests of our great student body, with the affection and regard of our wide-spread and devoted alumni, and with the respect of that company of teachers and scholars which is our glory and our pride.

"It would not have been possible except for the presence of a rich and fine personality built upon character. Mr. Haughton brought with him the instincts of an American gentleman, of a lover of generous, manly sport. It was his task to work in a specialized and in some respects in a novel field.

"Mr. Haughton was as truly an educational influence at Columbia as tho he had taught mathematics or English or history. One of the glorious opportunities of youth that can never be forgotten is to be brought in contact with a great and inspiring personality. Long after the contents of books have been forgotten, long after the routine of the laboratory has passed from memory, there will remain with every youth the precious memory of a person, or several persons, who have touched and inspired his life. It is from these altars of personality that youth shall light its own candles and take them out into the darkness to light and illumine the way of others.

"It was said a century ago that the battle of Waterloo had been won on the playing fields of Eton. There are victories other than those of war that are won on playing fields—in self-restraint, in cooperation with others and in making that rounded character which contributes so much to our citizenship."

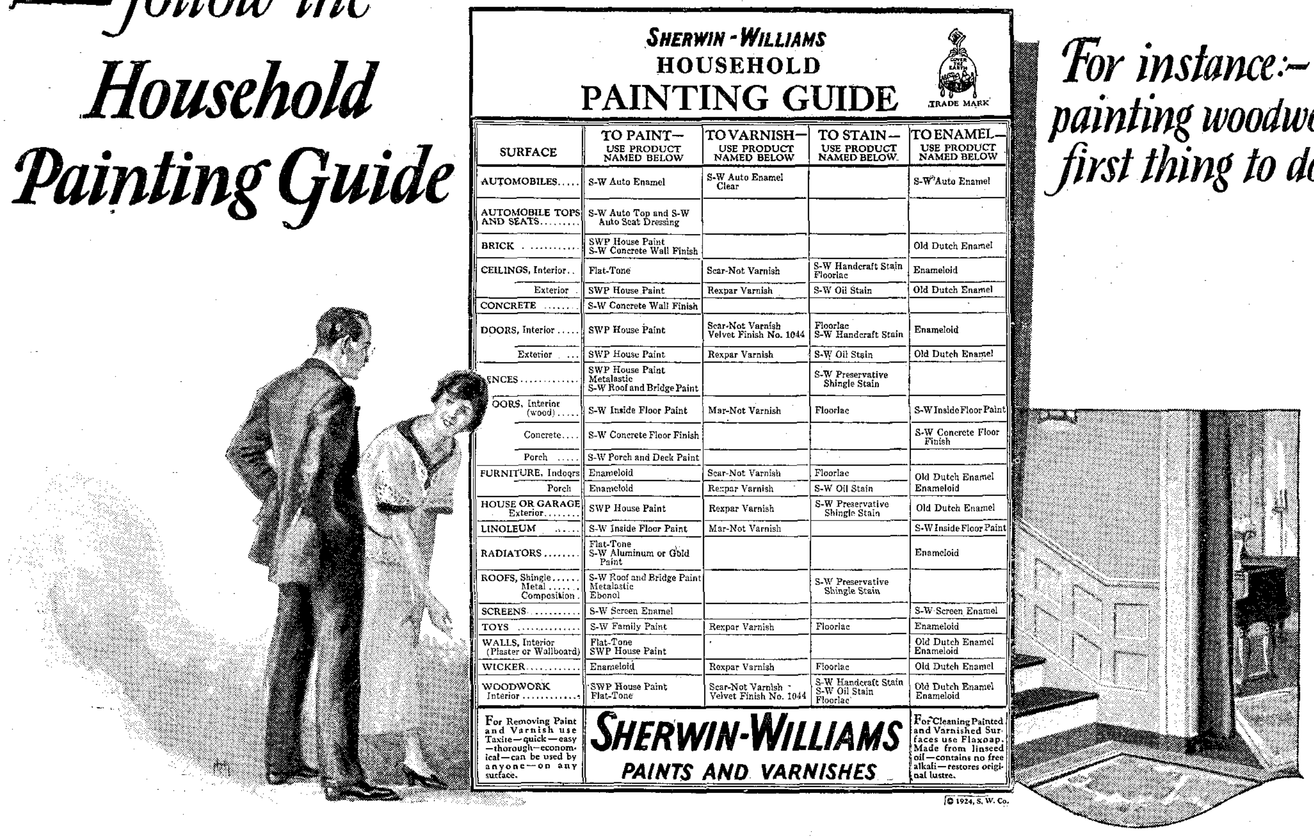
In accordance with the wishes of Percy Haughton's family and his close friends, Columbia's football team decided not to disband for the season, or to cancel its next game—the biggest of the year, with Cornell. Dr. Paul C. Withington, one of his Harvard followers, who had been his right-hand man at Columbia, just as Bob Fisher had been at Harvard, was appointed head coach in his stead, and the team, in his memory, will "carry on."

Haughton, says McGeehan of *The Herald Tribune*, was a fighter of Spartan qualities always. This action of Columbia's is the right tribute to their lost leader. If Haughton could have left any last message in the swiftness of his taking, he would have said: "Play the game. Play the game to the end." This, his influence, says the writer, will be felt "as long as the stadiums stand at our colleges." The motto on his crest, says another writer, was just as true as Theodore Roosevelt's "Don't flinch. Don't foul. Hit the line hard."

Stop Mistakes in Painting

—follow the Household Painting Guide

For instance:— painting woodwork first thing to do.



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
HOUSEHOLD
PAINTING GUIDE
TRADE MARK

SURFACE	TO PAINT— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO VARNISH— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO STAIN— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO ENAMEL— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW
AUTOMOBILES	S-W Auto Enamel	S-W Auto Enamel Clear		S-W Auto Enamel
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS	S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing			
BRICK	SWP House Paint S-W Concrete Wall Finish			Old Dutch Enamel
CEILINGS, Interior	Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish	S-W Handcraft Stain Floorlac	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
CONCRETE	S-W Concrete Wall Finish			
DOORS, Interior	SWP House Paint	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	Floorlac S-W Handcraft Stain	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
ENCES	SWP House Paint Metalastic S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
OORS, Interior (wood)	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	S-W Inside Floor Paint
Concrete	S-W Concrete Floor Finish			S-W Concrete Floor Finish
Porch	S-W Porch and Deck Paint			
FURNITURE, Indoors	Enameloid	Scar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel
Porch	Enameloid	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Enameloid
HOUSE OR GARAGE Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
LINOLEUM	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish		S-W Inside Floor Paint
RADIATORS	Flat-Tone S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint			Enameloid
ROOFS, Shingle Metal Composition	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint Metalastic Ebonol		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
SCREENS	S-W Screen Enamel			S-W Screen Enamel
TOYS	S-W Family Paint	Rexpar Varnish	Floorlac	Enameloid
WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard)	Flat-Tone SWP House Paint			Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
WICKER	Enameloid	Rexpar Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel
WOODWORK Interior	SWP House Paint Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	S-W Handcraft Stain S-W Oil Stain Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid

For Removing Paint and Varnish use Taxite—quick—easy—thorough—economical—can be used by anyone—on any surface.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS AND VARNISHES

For Cleaning Painted and Varnished Surfaces use Flaxoap. Made from linseed oil—contains no free alkali—restores original lustre.

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LOOK on the "Guide" for the *right thing to use* for *woodwork.*

Consult the "Guide" before selecting the finish for *any* surface.

Something is wrong when a once beautiful room has to be done over again too soon. The chances are the wrong type of material was used.

Every expert knows that each type of surface (indoors and out) calls for its own type of paint. Paints must be selected according to *type.* The same is true of varnishes, of stains and enamels.

When you look at the Household Painting Guide you look at authoritative recommendations. On a line with the surface to be finished you pick out the correct material as easily as you select a color from the color card.

Save this copy of the "Guide" for use when needed.

Your "Paint Headquarters" *serves you with the Sherwin-Williams Household Guide. It will pay you to look up this store.*

You will know "Paint Headquarters" by the Household Guide displayed in the window and inside the store. This store serves you intelligently, backed by the "Guide." The proprietor and clerks help you save money by avoiding mistakes. Look for this store and "follow the 'Guide.'" It costs you nothing to be *sure.*

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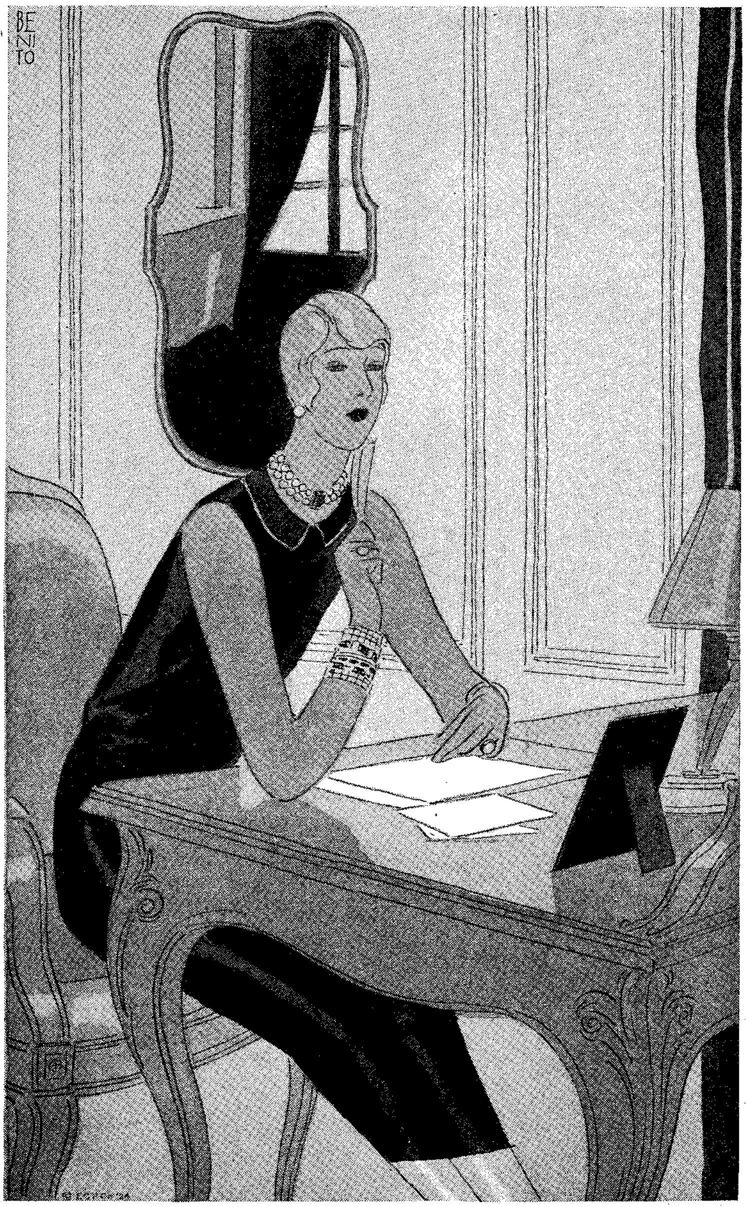

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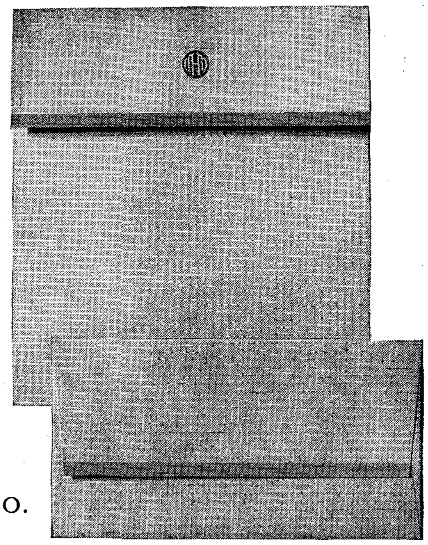

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

THE FIRST ALL-AMERICAN ICEMAN

THE rip-roaring, slashing, smashing, ground-devouring half-back of the Illinois team, Red Grange, is a small-town iceman. That is what he does during his summer vacations away from the University, instead of taking various higher salaried sales jobs. This twenty-two-year-old Jim Thorpe of football recently scored four touchdowns in twelve minutes against Michigan, champions last year, and then just for good measure reeled off a few fifty- and forty-yard runs in the last quarter, and scored another touchdown. During the game, as the New York *American* points out, he handled the ball twenty-one times, and gained 355 yards. His long runs were 90, 65, 55 and 45 yards. At the kick-off he raced the length of the field—a run of about 100 yards for the first touchdown, points out *The World*. According to Spalding's Rule Book, this has only been recorded eleven times in the fifty-year history of the game.

One of the few real All-American football players that ever came along is what Grantland Rice calls this phenomenon. In most cases, says he, one can match any man named by any expert with another man every whit as good. But "Red" Grange, says Rice in agreement with a surprizing number of other sporting writers, is "one of the few who stand up above the mass." He is, agree papers, as far east as the Boston *Post* "All-America" stuff "as sure as fate."

How he came to be an iceman is told in an entertaining sketch of his athletic career, in the New York *World:*

> When he was fourteen years old, he earned a dollar by demonstrating to the local ice-dealer that he could hoist a 100-pound cake of ice to his shoulder. Two years later, that demonstration won for him the job which he now holds during the summer when he delivers ice to Wheaton's back doors. Other positions have been open to him, but he prefers the one in Wheaton, where the hard labor keeps him in trim for his sports, and where he can practise the economy necessary to keep him in funds.

"Red" himself is quoted by another paper as having this to say about the matter for himself:

> "I was offered a good chance with a life-insurance company, but I figured that the hard labor of handling cakes of ice would put me in good physical condition for football this fall. I took off ten pounds last summer by hoisting ice, and I expect to go back on the ice-wagon next summer, because I have another year of football.
>
> "After that I hope to go into some business, but I would like to try my hand at coaching before I get too firmly settled in business. I love football."

That he has good reason to love football, just as football has to love him, is evinced by the story the *World* writer has to tell about his achievements:

Red Grange bids fair to take his place among the football players whose records pass down in the history of the game. Against Michigan he scored five touchdowns. The record individual score, not for a single game, but for the entire season of 1923, was, for the West, the twenty-four touchdowns scored by Levi of Haskell, and for the East the fifteen made by Pfann of Cornell. At the rate he went against Michigan, Grange would only have to play five games to go Levi one touchdown better and break Pfann's record by 66 per cent.

His first one against Michigan was made when he grabbed the ball on the initial kick-off and raced the length of the field—a run of approximately 100 yards. That feat was only accomplished once last year, by Chester Bowman of Syracuse, and in the whole fifty-year history of the game, as set down in Spalding's Rule Book, only twenty-three famous runs of 100 yards or better are recorded, and only eleven of them were made from the kick-off.

Grange runs with a long stride, making it practically impossible for a tackler to grab both feet at the same time. Another of his most valuable assets is a hip movement which is more nearly perfect than has been that of any Big Ten athlete since Walter Eckersall played at Chicago. He changes his stride quickly, losing practically no speed when he varies his course to avoid a threatening tackler. He follows his interference faithfully and shows keen grid "feeling" in divining the proper instant in which to leave that interference and seek a hole.

Opponents who have tried to tackle Grange assert they attempt what would, on other runners, prove sufficient to abbreviate a run. In grabbing for Grange, however, they either find that he eludes them altogether or that he easily slips from their grasp. He does not twist but merely sidesteps the tacklers, swaying his hips to avoid their fingers, putting such power into his steps as to enable him to tear himself loose from the hands which do find him.

Elmer Lampe, a pupil of A. A. Stagg at Chicago, had more luck than any other Big Ten player in halting Grange's runs last year. His success was due to the fact that he hit hard and grabbed with his arms, rather than with his hands. With his speed and power, he twice nailed the fighting whirlwind for losses, but his success was phenomenal.

Running the ends—a style of football which never was favored by Bob Zuppke, head coach at Illinois, until Grange came along—isn't the only talent of the Wheaton flash. In high school, he showed as much talent at smashing off the tackles and through the guards. He is not called upon to perform such duties now, however, for the same reason that he is not called upon to subject himself to risk of injury by running back punts when tacklers are near.

The honor that has come to "Red," says the writer, has not so far turned his head in the slightest. He doesn't even keep the customary scrap-book of newspaper clippings. He gives most of the credit for his own performances to his interference, and explains away his successes by pointing out defects in the defense of his opponents. The writer continues interestingly about the Grange family and their history:

Young Grange got not only encouragement from his father, but much of his

The People's Telephone

The telephone knows no favorites. It does the bidding of the country store and of the city bank. It is found in the ranch house kitchen and in the drawing-room of the city mansion. Its wires penetrate the northern forest, stretch across the prairie, are tunneled under city streets.

The telephone knows no favorites. Its service to all the people is of the same high standard—the Bell System standard. Twenty-four hours a day it carries the voices of all. For the benefit of all, the long-distance circuits are kept in tune. Numberless discoveries and improvements developed by the Bell System have made the telephone more useful for all the people. In America, all can afford the telephone, for Bell System service is the cheapest, as well as the best, in the world.

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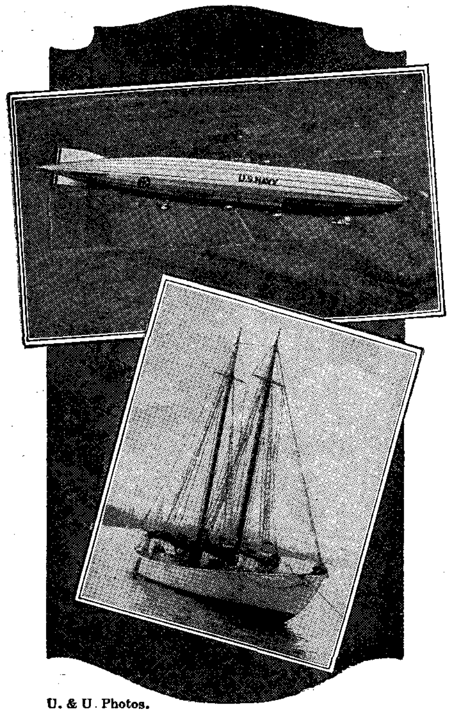
One Policy, One System, Universal Service

Further Adventures of BURGESS RADIO BATTERIES



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If the quality of any product may be judged in part by the standing of its users, surely Burgess quality must be considered unusually high.

Burgess Radio Batteries are found where there's need for the most efficient batteries made—in emergencies where failure brings disaster—with explorers in far-off lands—with the unsung heroes of the air service—beneath the seas with the crew of the submarines.

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Send for the Burgess Radio Compass. Surprising—amusing and interesting to the entire family. Sent free of charge from 185 Burgess Engineering Bldg., Madison, Wis. Write for it.

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Laboratories and Works: Madison, Wisc.
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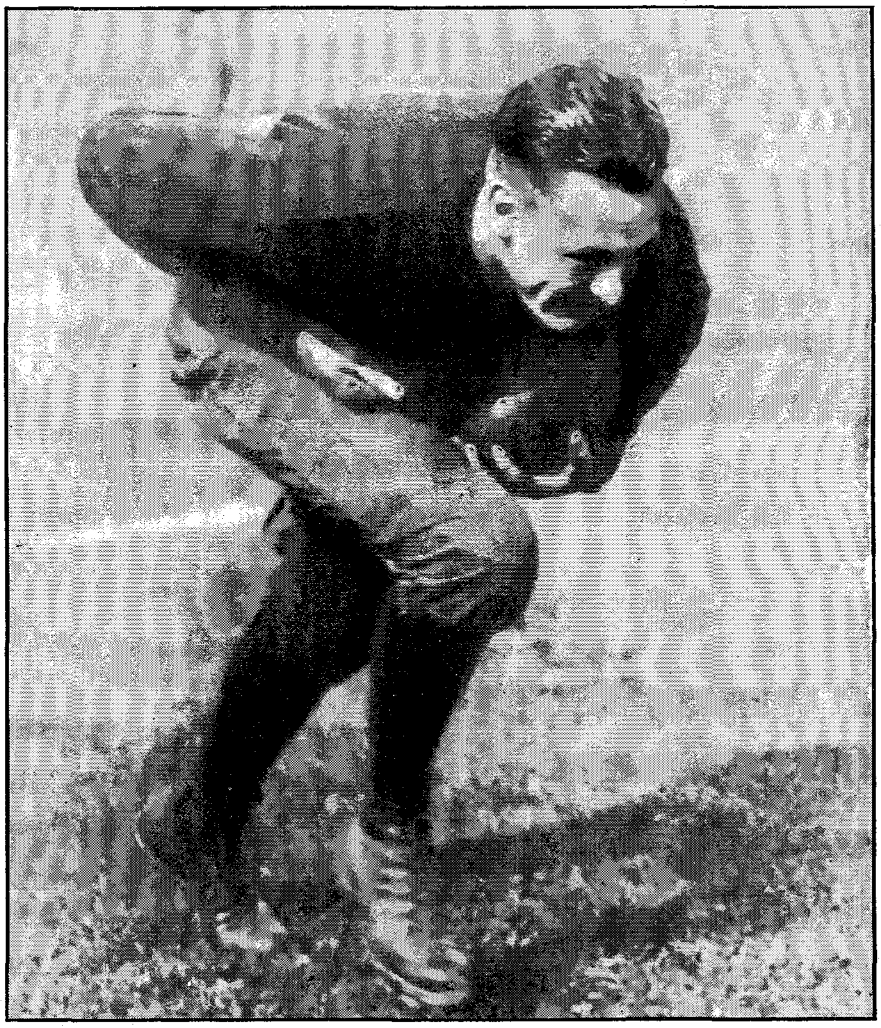
SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

parent's agile and powerful build, for back in Pennsylvania, Grange, the elder, was king of a camp of lumber-jacks, his agility often saving him from duckings on the log jams.



International Newsreel photograph

HE'S NO ICEMAN WITH THAT BALL

That much is certain when "Red" Grange, star half-back of the University of Illinois football team, starts reeling off sixty-, seventy- and ninety-yard runs through a broken field.

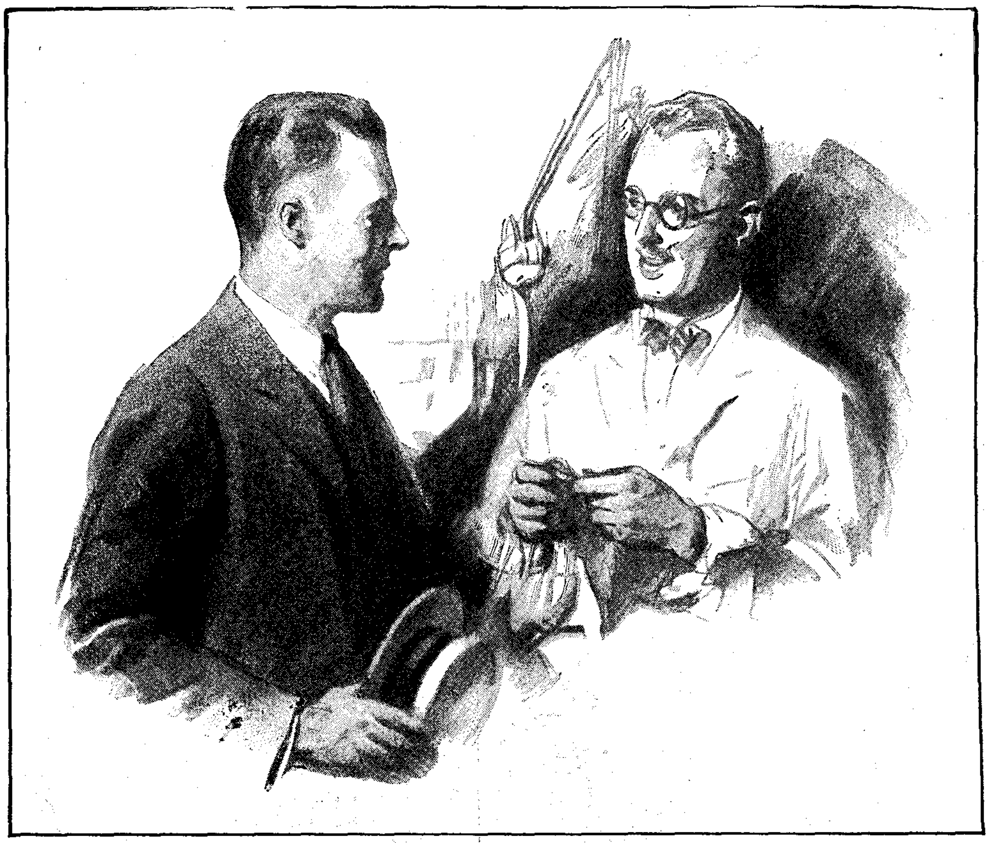
Red was but four years old when his father predicted his future. He had been to a fair in Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, where he was born, and there he had witnessed some high-school athletic events. Returning to his home at Forksville, Pennsylvania, young Grange built some high-jumping standards. When his dad returned home from work on Saturday night, Red announced: "Pa, I can jump," and proceeded to demonstrate by leaping nearly as high as his crimson-thatched head. "Pa" Grange enunciated his prophecy: "Mother, that fellow should be a great athlete some day."

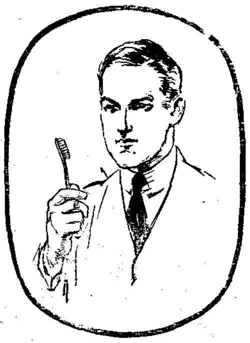
When young Grange was five years old, his mother died, her death occasioning the departure of the Grange family, then consisting of the father, Harold, Garland, a younger son, who now is a freshman at the University of Illinois, and a daughter, who married shortly afterward, from the home in Forksville. The Granges settled in Wheaton, Illinois, where Red attended grade school and high school, and where he first became known to the public as a man of outstanding athletic skill.

With the removal of the family to Illinois, pretty heavy duties fell upon the shoulders of Harold. He learned to cook and keep the house in order. It was located then where it now is, in the second story of a frame building on Wheaton's main avenue. Mr. Grange's position as city jailer did not keep the family in affluence, and it was necessary for Harold, through high school as now, to help sustain the family.

During his first year in high school, Red held down an end berth on the football team. His phenomenal running capacities didn't inspire particular awe, for, as an end, he was more or less expected to make good yardage on the open field. The following year he was shifted to quarter-back. After two games, in which the coach observed the ability with which Grange skirted the ends and broke through the tackles, he was again shifted—this time to half-back, where he has played since and at which position he has dashed, crashed and slashed his way to fame in Big Ten titular tilts.

During Grange's career on the Wheaton High grid turnout, the team suffered only one defeat, that game lost when the star was withdrawn, suffering from a kick on the head. His thirty-first kick after touchdown was the first one he ever missed. That fact caused Wheaton folks to smile when the press reports have it that Red is learning to kick at Illinois. In the last game in which Grange played with the Wheaton squad, he scored six touchdowns and kicked nine goals, enabling his team





Your Dentist Is Your Friend

Like your physician, he is a professional man. Consult him twice a year or oftener and let him help you save your teeth!

When You Leave Your Dentist's Chair

It's Up to You!

Your dentist has just put your teeth in good condition. Repairs have been made—where necessary—and very carefully he has cleaned and polished the tell-tale spots that prove your tooth brush has passed them by.

Now It's Up to You!

Within a month there can be trouble brewing—or you can be still free from decay! It all depends upon two things—(1) how carefully you brush your teeth—and (2) whether or not you use the proper tooth brush.

Clean All Five Surfaces!

Just *brushing* teeth isn't enough. You must *clean* them thoroughly. There are five surfaces on every tooth which need your attention. Neglect of any one of them may lead to decay—tartar—or perhaps pyorrhea.

"Scientifically Correct"

Your dentist will tell you that 99% of tooth decay starts in out-of-the-way places. Bacteria seek out these spots and crevices as shelters for their destructive work.

With this fact clearly in mind—Dr. West's Tooth Brush was designed by a famous dentist. That's why it's smaller—curved to fit the INSIDE surfaces; trimmed to sweep the crevices clean. That's why its handle has a reverse curve—which lets you clean the back teeth without straining. In less than three years it has met with hearty acceptance and endorsement by millions of users as well as by the dental profession.

Dentists refer to this tooth brush as "scientifically correct." But it is more than that. Of great importance also—*it actually makes brushing the teeth a simpler and easier process.*

Visit Your Dentist

Go to your dentist twice a year regularly. Have him put your teeth in order. Then—when you leave his chair—use this one health measure daily. Help him save your teeth by proper care. Brush them twice a day with this "scientifically correct" tooth brush and know the joy of good teeth, good health—and a winning smile.

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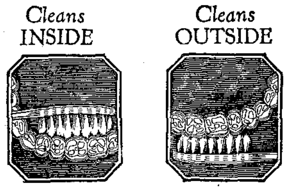

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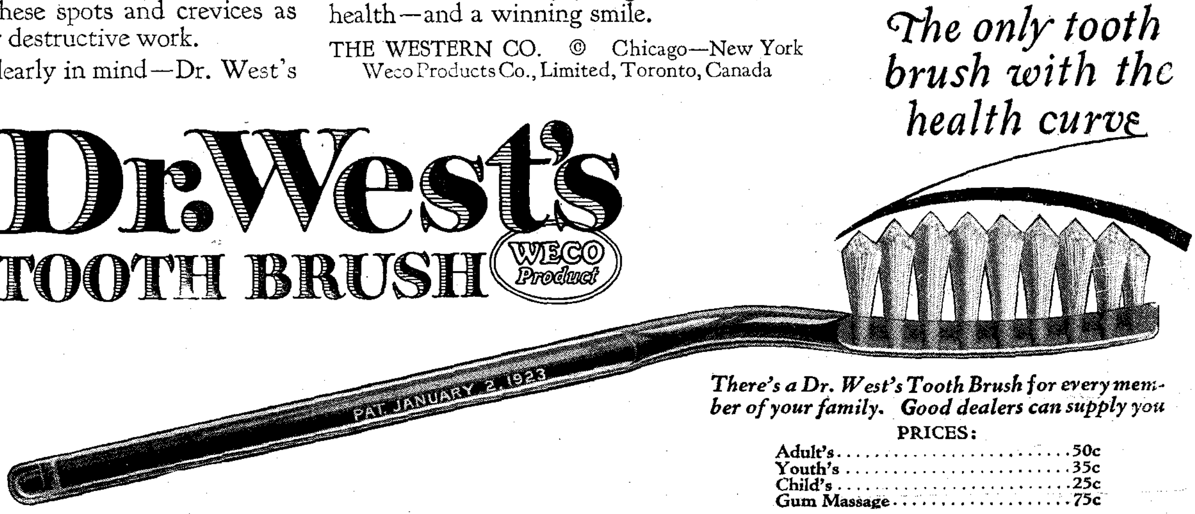
and MASSAGES *the* GUMS

Dr. West's TOOTH BRUSH WECO Product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There's a Dr. West's Tooth Brush for every member of your family. Good dealers can supply you

PRICES:

Adult's	.50c
Youth's	.35c
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Gum Massage	.75c

Handy Oil Can
THREE IN ONE OIL
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3-in-One Oil is packed four ways that everybody may have his "pet" size—1-oz., 3-oz. or 8-oz. bottles or 3-oz. Handy Oil Cans.

You'll suit yourself, of course, but here's a friendly tip: The 8-oz. bottle is most economical. Contains more oil for your money. You'll need a good supply when you see the great number of uses shown in the unique Dictionary, wrapped around every bottle of

3-in-One

The High Quality Oil

Lubricates all light mechanisms in home or office; tools, hinges, bolts, locks, small motors, typewriters, dictating and calculating machines, etc.

Cleans and Polishes furniture, fixtures, woodwork, floors, linoleum, enameled surfaces.

Prevents Rust and Tarnish on all metals. Try on your razor blades.

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FREE— Generous sample and Dictionary of Uses. Request both on a postal card.

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Factories: Rahway, N. J. and Montreal

H176

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

to win, 63 to 13, tho doped to lose to Downers Grove.

Grange's athletic skill has not been limited to the gridiron. During his prep days he was used in baseball, track and basketball. In his senior year he entered nineteen track events in three weeks, winning nineteen first places. This year, he expects to try his hand on the basketball and baseball squads at Illinois, hoping if not to do wonders on the teams, to gain experience which will be valuable to him should he become a coach after being graduated from the university.

Such has been the athletic career of Red Grange—the man most feared by Big Ten opponents of Illinois this year.

And the question arises, How does he do it? Few scribes know accurately. He, himself, told his father that he does it by keeping his eyes open, by watching every threatening opponent closely. For him it must be supplemented that, as well as keeping his eyes open, Grange keeps his head working.

Wheaton is proud of him. He has converted the town into a city of football fans. The townspeople are considering naming the new high-school athletic field "Grange Field," in his honor. They all go to Urbana for the big games, and between battles the town talk is about his performances and what he said to them after some conflict. The name Grange, even from the lips of a stranger, is an open sesame to any gab fest in Red's home town.

A MAN WHO "PADDLED HIS OWN CANOE" ON THE ATLANTIC

A MAN in a canoe arrived in New York City the other day from Sydney, Nova Scotia, a distance of 1,300 miles of paddling along the Atlantic coastline. The paddler announced that he was on his way from Nova Scotia to Rome by canoe; and, leaving out the passage of the Atlantic between New York and England, which he will make prosaically by ocean steamship, that is the trip he intends to take. He is a British lieutenant, George H. D. Smyth, and he served with the Royal Naval Air Force during the war. His craft is 15 feet in length, 32 inches in beam, draws 4 inches of water and weighs 55 pounds. Where it will not carry him—that is to say, where he has to make portage from one waterway to another—he carries it, together with all his equipment. For, as he explains, with the exception of the Atlantic passage, he accepts "neither tow nor haulage." To quote from his own story, as related in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> From London I shall paddle down the Thames and around the coast to Dover, and there wait for a comparatively calm day—and there are such days on the much-dreaded Channel—before setting my prow toward Calais for the twenty-one mile dash across. This is a feat which has hitherto never been attempted. But after my experiences in the Bay of Fundy I feel no tremors with regard to my forthcoming Channel effort. From Calais I shall traverse France via Paris, Dijon, Lyons,

Valence and Marseilles to the Mediterranean.

And now about that part of the voyage which I have just done. I set out from Sydney, Nova Scotia, early on the morning of July 29 last, on a bright and snappy sea, with quite a gathering to see me off. Some of the older folk in the crowd stroked their chins and shook their heads with grave disquiet when they saw how far down in the water my heavily laden craft settled with her burden. For, not including myself, I started out with provisions and camping gear, etc., exceeding in weight 300 pounds. And I suppose by the time I and my tiny boat were lost to visibility in the ruffled waters, the most gloomy among the spectators were fully convinced that I had already gone to the bottom.

Toward dusk, when I had made over thirty miles of headway, a rainy mist came on, and with it a sea breeze freshened into a sturdy blow. I had put ashore at midday, cooked a meal and taken a nap, with the ambitious idea of paddling far into the night. The turn for the worse in the weather sent me heading for land, however, around nine o'clock in the evening. The rain was by this time coming down hard, and there I was, cold, wet, tired and hungry, forced to beach my canoe and haul all my gear to the shelter of a farmhouse.

Very different was this experience from one about a week later, when I again set myself the task of paddling throughout the night. About two in the morning rain and wind came on and the sea rose in its wrath. Again I was the prey of hunger, fatigue and the elements. But this time I was obliged to seek a landing on a rock-bound coast with an angry sea running and the wind and rain making a chorus of it—a lee shore, as the old seafaring term is. In cases of this sort there is always the risk of smashing one's canoe, and so finding one's self marooned in an uninhabited region. As it was, I had to disembark knee-deep in swirling foam and get my stuff ashore as best I could, and at that I considered myself somewhat favored by fortune, for I lost nothing but a bag of potatoes.

In a long coastwise trip of this sort, points out the navigator, in an eggshell craft such as his, there were times when the state of the sea and the nature of the coast baffled all attempts at landing, and he found himself obliged to keep to the water. He relates:

> My worst experience of this kind was off the coast of New Brunswick, when I had to remain afloat for fifty-two hours at a stretch. And this period was by no means without its moments of anxiety. There was a dense fog and an uninviting lee shore, as I knew from my charts. I was obliged to trust to my ears most of the time, especially during the hours of darkness, listening for the noise of the breakers on the cliffs, so as not to approach too close in and become involved in the flood tide, nor yet allow myself to be swept too far out to sea and off my course by setting eddies.
>
> I snatched what sleep I could by spreading my sleeping-bag along the bottom of the canoe. The fog signals and lighthouses and bell buoys helped me keep my bearings tolerably well during this spell. And I was much interested to note the odd effects of dense fog on sound waves. The radius of audibility of the fog horns, for example, seemed at times to be sharply defined. I would paddle or drift along in dead, woolly silence and then almost abruptly come within range of the lugubrious notes of the

Cantilever Stores

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Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade (Main & Market)
Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl St.
Allentown—907 Hamilton St.
Altoona—Bendheim's, 1302-11th Ave.
Asheville—Pollock's
Atlanta—126 Peachtree Arcade
Atlantic City—2019 Boardwalk (nr. Shelburne)
Baltimore—325 North Charles St. (2nd floor)
Binghamton—Parlor City Shoe Co.
Birmingham—321 North 20th St.
Boise—The Falk Merc. Co.
Boston—109 Newbury St. cor. Clarendon St.
Bridgeport—1025 Main St. (2nd floor)
Brooklyn—516 Fulton St. (Primrose Bldg.)
Buffalo—641 Main St. (above Chippewa St.)
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
Charleston, W. Va.—John Lee Shoe Co.
Charlotte—226 North Tryon St.
Chicago—162 N. State St. (opp. Chicago Theatre)
1050 Leland (near Broadway)
6410 Cottage Grove Ave. (Woodlawn)
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—1705 Euclid Ave.
Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)
Dallas—Volk Bros. Co.
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Decatur—Raupp & Son
Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—41 E. Adams Ave.
Duluth—107 West First St. (near 1st Ave., W.)
Elizabeth—258 North Broad St.
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Evansville—310 So. 3rd St. (near Main)
Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 342 Main St.
Fort Wayne—Mathias App's Sons
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Harrisburg—26 No. 3rd St. (Second floor)
Hartford—Trumbull & Church Sts.
Holyoke—Thos. S. Childs, 275 High St.
Houston—205 Foster-Bank Commerce Bldg.
Huntington, W. Va—McMahon-Diehl
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Ithaca—Rothschild Bros.
Jacksonville, Fla.—24 Hogan St. (opp. Seminole Hotel)
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
Little Rock—417 Main St. (Pugh Bldg.)
Long Beach, Cal.—536 Pine Ave.
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Macon—Macon Shoe Co.
Madison—Family Shoe Store
Manchester, N. H.—Wm. Marcotte Co.
Mansfield—Brownell Shoe Co.
Memphis—28 No. Second St.
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
Minneapolis—25 Eighth St. South
Missoula—Missoula Mercantile Co
Mobile—E. H. Britton
Montreal—Keefer Bldg. (St. Catherine, W.)
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—897 Broad St. (Second floor)
New Bedford—Olympia Shoe Shop
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
New York—14 W. 40th St. (opp. Public Library)
2950 Third Ave. (152nd St.)
13 John St. (Bet. B'way and Nassau)
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oakland—516-15th St. (opp. City Hall)
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Pasadena—378 E. Colorado St.
Passaic—37 Lexington Ave.
Paterson—10 Park Ave. (at Erie Depot)
Peoria—105 So. Jefferson St. (Lehmann Bldg.)
Philadelphia—1932 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Roanoke—I. Bachrach Shoe Co.
Rochester—257 Main St. E. (3rd floor)
St. Joseph, Mo.—216 N. 7th (Arcade Bldg.)
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg. (opp. P. O.)
St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)
Sacramento—208 Ochsner Bldg., K near 7th
Saginaw—Goeschel-Kuiper Co.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Diego—The Marston Co.
San Francisco—127 Stockton St.
Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
Schenectady—445 State St.
Scranton—Lewis & Reilly
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
South Bend—Ellsworth Store
Spokane—The Crescent
Syracuse—121 West Jefferson St.
Tacoma—255 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Trust Bldg.)
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Toronto—7 Queen St. East (at Yonge)
Troy—35 Third St. (2nd floor)
Tulsa—Lyon's Shoe Store
Utica—28 & 30 Blandina St., Cor. Union
Waco—Davis-Smith Booterie
Washington—1319 F Street (2nd floor)
Wilkes-Barre—M. F. Murray
Wilmington, Del.—Kennard-Pyle Co.
Winnipeg—Hudson's Bay Co.
Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
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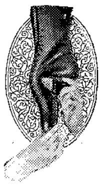
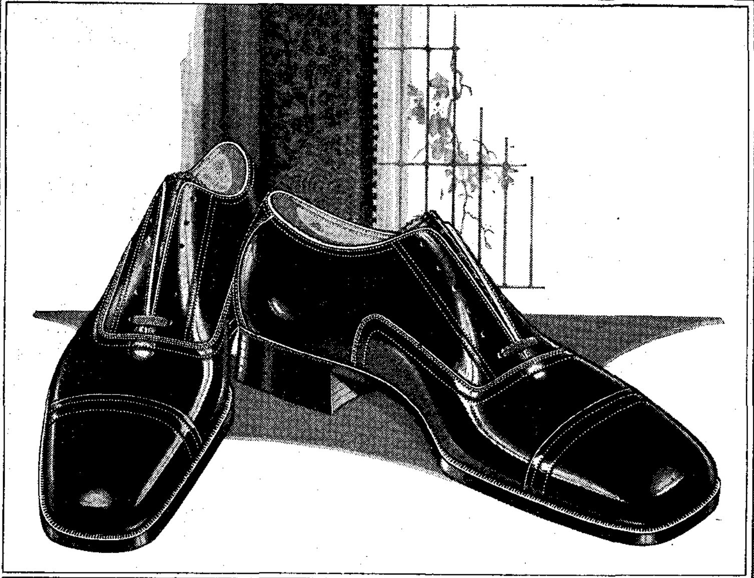


Cantilever Shoe



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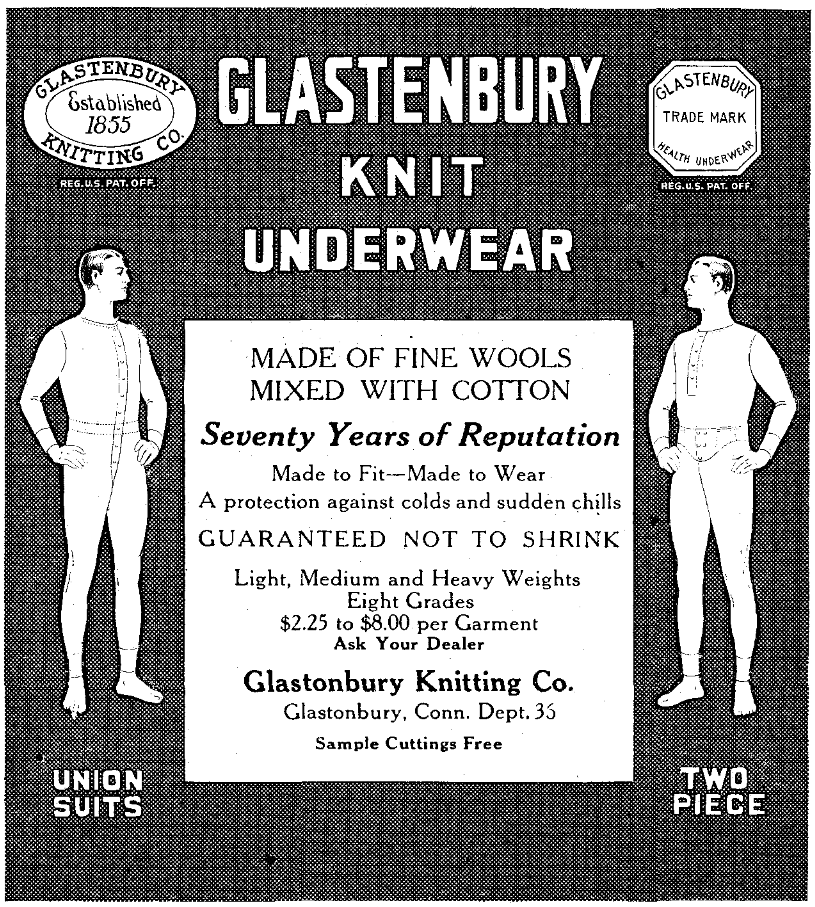

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UNION SUITS

TWO PIECE

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

horn. The effect was somewhat similar to that of opening the door of a crowded room and hearing in full volume the voices of the occupants, which before had been a mere murmur.

It was at the termination of this tedious fifty-two hour spell that I guided my canoe—early of a fine morning before dawn—close up to a three-hundred-foot pile of rocks topped by a lighthouse, nearly exhausted, cramped in every limb and craving nothing but sleep, deep sleep, sleep profound as the unplumbed depths of the southern Atlantic. And this solace I sought and enjoyed in a sandy little cranny. The lighthouse I knew would be there when I awoke. I would not have awakened quite so early were it not for the lighthouse keeper, who, emerging for his morning breathing exercises, espied me far below him and came down to investigate this unwonted matter.

He took me up to his cosy quarters in the lighthouse, fed me right royally and supplied me with dry garments while my own were drying, after having been rinsed out with fresh water. I met many lighthouse keepers and coast guards along the coast of Canada and the United States during my trip, and was most kindly treated by them in every instance.

On two or three other occasions, he writes, he spent the night on the water, alternately sleeping and paddling, and enjoyed the experience. Once or twice, he relates:

As I lay on my back in the bottom of the canoe, it seemed to me that the whole of the starry sky was slowly revolving, but it was only the canoe turning in an eddy—a peculiar sensation and one to be strongly discouraged; for it is just as well to try to keep one's prow pointed in the general direction of one's destination.

Now, what about the effects of wind and tide? Well, I feel I can talk a little on this subject with authority, for I paddled through the Bay of Fundy for seven days. Here I wrestled sore with the monster tides of those regions, where the rise and fall is the greatest on earth, a maximum of sixty feet and a minimum of twenty-eight. The influence of this gigantic ebb and flow, alternating every six hours, on a little bit of craft such as mine may well be imagined. Setting out on the turn of high tide I found myself drawn powerfully out to sea. It was now up to me to get in as much paddling on my course as I could before the inflowing tide could get busy shoving me back.

The combination of wind and tide, especially when acting in opposition, is apt to make the bosom of the sea anything but a bed of roses for the venturesome canoeist. On one occasion, which I shall not readily forget, the waves on the bay gradually but almost imperceptibly increast in size until they were fully forty feet in height.

These waves were, of course, of the deep-water variety—great solid upheavals with crests breaking into foam; not the long curving rollers that we see advancing in endless procession on our beaches. When I realized this state of affairs I was seven miles from shore and shipping water. I would have to lighten my craft if I were to avoid being swamped, I quickly saw. I at once proceeded to jettison my cargo. With a wary eye on the still rising sea I threw overboard the bulk of my provisions, in weight altogether about two hundred pounds—and many the heavy sigh that followed them—ham, bacon, coffee, sugar, flour, rice, oatmeal, salt and a precious pot of marmalade—all had to be sacrificed to the celebrated rule, "Safety first." Now I was able to ride the waves, but at that I had to call upon my best horsemanship.

Off the Canadian coast, he reports, he happened to fall in twice with people living near the sea "who appeared to lead double and even triple lives." Specifically:

There are fishermen in those parts who are also farmers, and there are farmers who are fishermen and bootleggers all in one. The good old three-mile limit still rules up there, and those who go out to the sea after lobsters often return with other stock in their power-boats besides sea-food, to wit: very high-grade Demarara rum in sixty-gallon casks. The rum-runners anchor when the signal from off-shore assures them that the revenue cutters—slow-footed craft at the best of times and regular in their habits, so it is claimed—are not in evidence. Then the farmer-fisherman-bootlegger folk come out and make a shopping tour of the rum fleet, looking for advantageous rates.

They ship aboard six, eight, ten barrels of rum and make for shore, usually where there is no regular landing-place. They dump the barrels overboard into a flood tide and deal with them as they are washed ashore. They cart their booty inland to their homes in hay carts, where it is sold in the wood or in gallon cans. And delicious rum it is, too—good enough to be drunk in a liqueur glass with the same delicate appreciation an epicure would bestow upon an equal quantity of Louis-Philippe brandy. I have sampled it.

One afternoon as I was paddling peacefully on my lawful occasions and passing a two-masted sailing vessel riding at anchor about four miles off-shore I was greeted with a friendly hail and invited aboard. Being tired and nothing loath, I gave heed. Mine host the skipper was most cordial. He made no bones about his trade and showed me his snug cargo, or what by that time was left of it on his hands, some fifty or sixty casks of rum. He treated me well and often and invited me to accept the shelter of his vessel for the night, which I did.

One of the pleasantest episodes of my 1,300-mile water jaunt was my falling in with a colony of school-teachers—the female of the species—who were summering in the Bras d'Or Lake district. So enjoyable was their society that I spent several days in their company, swimming, canoeing, yarning, singing and wood-chopping. One afternoon I accompanied one of these young women on a berry-picking excursion. She had come out without a hat and was beginning to feel the effects of the sun, so I made for her a sunbonnet of vine leaves. Her improvised headgear looked for all the world like the bay leaves crowning a Cæsar, and when we returned to camp her companions greeted us with the well-known anthem, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes!" I parted from them with regret, and I think I can still see their six forms waving me farewell from the shore as I rounded the point.

My last stunt before arriving at the foot of Manhattan Island was shooting the race of Hell Gate, at the upper end of East River. In this narrow waterway the speed and undertow of the currents have long been the terror of small craft, and its

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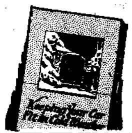

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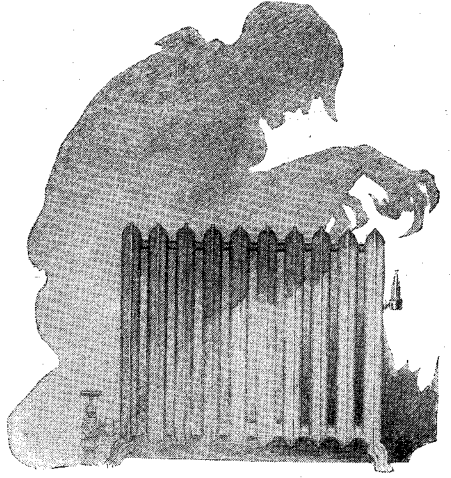

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

negotiation in a small canoe is quite a tricky performance.

So ended my 1,300-mile run of forty-three paddling days, which averages more than thirty-two miles a day. This is good for sea work, and I feel that the most arduous portion of my trip now lies behind me.

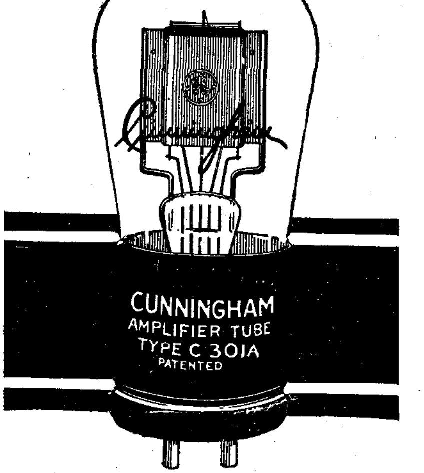
THE AGE FOR MARBLES, TENNIS AND GOLF

WALTER CAMP, athletic authority, announces that "at least a thousand times," he has been asked the question: "At what age should a man start to play golf?" The invariable answer has been: "At the age of forty." Every athletic man, argues Mr. Camp, should take his games in cycles, not only to get the utmost physical development and recreation out of them, but also to get the utmost in mental discipline and character building, especially in youth. For men under forty, there are more strenuous games that should not be relinquished. Beginning with juvenile athletics, Mr. Camp argues further, in *The World's Work:*

> The young boy should play games involving physical contact and highly developed "gang" or team spirit, so that when he is ready to go into business he will not only have good physique, health, and muscular power, but also will have acquired the spirit of cooperation and team play so essential in modern business in all its branches. He should not make golf his main sport, because it is a highly individualistic, selfish game.
>
> He should continue his tennis, squash, and hand-ball until he gets into the forties, and then make golf his premier pastime. Then he will have had a full athletic life, in which he has had the thrill and enjoyment of every sport in its time and in its proper time. When I think of this logical cycle of sport and my theory on the "forty-year-old golfer," I can not help but recall the old English school song:
>
> Forty years on, growing older and older,
> Shorter in wind as in memory long,
> Feeble of foot and rheumatic of shoulder,
> How will it help you that once you were young?
> God give us bases to guard or beleaguer,
> Games to play out whether earnest or fun,
> Fights for the fearless and goals for the eager,
> Twenty, and thirty, and forty years on.
>
> That old song is a little harsh with our men of forty, much too harsh, I think. If the athletic man takes his sports judiciously, and in these cycles, there is no reason why he should be "feeble of foot and rheumatic of shoulder" at forty. "Slower of foot and stiffer of shoulder" might better describe the man of forty who has taken care of himself.

There are very definite reasons, says Mr. Camp, for taking all these sports in order, so as to miss none of them and to get the full benefits of all. For instance:

> The child must get its exercise through perpetual motion, using every muscle; that



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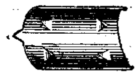

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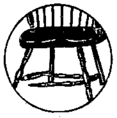

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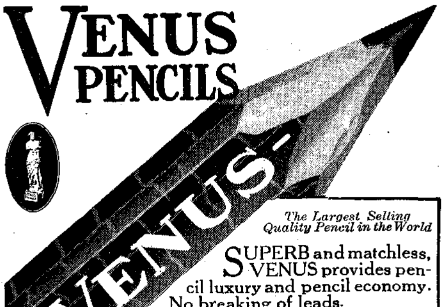

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why children should be permitted to run, ıp, and play. Set exercises for them, no atter how carefully developed, except in e case of corrective exercises which are metimes necessary, do not tend to velop the child's body harmoniously. I ve seen some attempts in set exercises ıich have resulted in unbalanced development.

The boy needs his rougher sports and mpetitive contests to fire his ambition, d to destroy, as it can be destroyed in no ıer way, any selfishness or resentment ward cooperation or team play. He needs discipline of training and the humbling luence of "meeting a better man." He eds also to learn to obey orders without estion, and this lesson is driven home far tter on the athletic field than in the classom.

He may take a turn at any other sport, of urse, but his majors should be football d baseball rather than tennis and golf, d for two reasons. One reason is that if misses football and baseball when he is ysically fit for them he has left a great p in his life's development. It is unubtedly true that if he devoted himself the individual games like golf and tennis would be more proficient in them in later , but those games would not develop n as he should be developed, in physique, ntality, or character.

Almost any boy, says this expert, beginıg at fourteen or fifteen, and under comtent instruction, can be made a good lfer at seventeen or eighteen, and may me upon the links. But—

Golf in itself is a selfish game. It lacks e vigorous physical exercise which the velopment of a boy of fifteen demands, d it is far more likely than any team game ruin his sense of proportion.

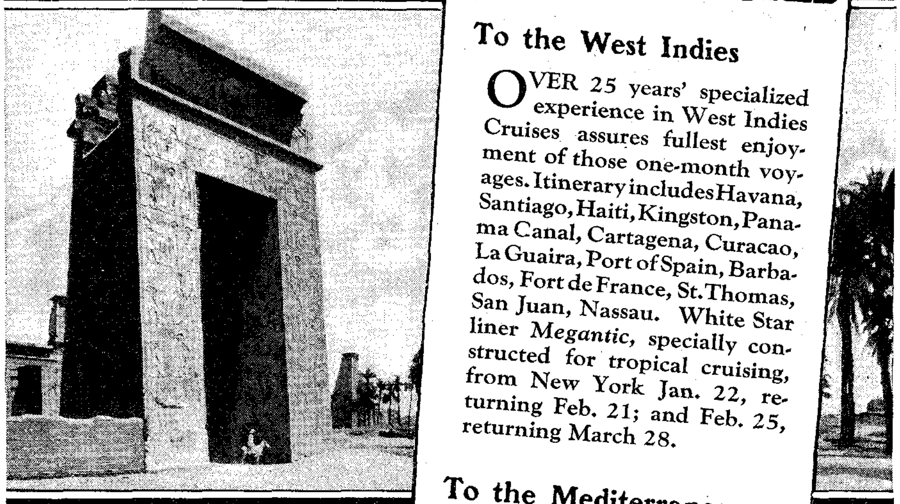
We are all familiar with instances of the ›oy wonder" of whom Papa and Mama , "Look at little Willie. He is only teen and he went around the golf course sterday in 78."

The boy gets no discipline out of this, and ıen he goes out to make his own way in e world people are not going to stand ound and say: "Look at little Willie. 't he a wonder?" He will have to fight his job, and that job will entail cooperan and team work, with which, unfornately, "little Willie" is not familiar.

In the case of the other type of boy, who playing football or baseball, the coaches not grouped on the side lines saying, ook at little Willie." They are standing er him daily, telling him, with emphasis, his faults and never praising him. aster!" "Harder!" "You must do tter!" That is the kind of discipline ıich he needs at that age and which will nd him in good stead in later life.

I am not talking of the exceptions, but of e general run of boys. I know a prominent athlete who played on the football and seball teams in college and who now has o sons. One of these sons is on his school ›tball team, and the other has developed o a clever golfer. Both sons are now at a nmer resort and the football boy is one the most popular youths in the whole lony. Everybody likes him. He is in ery kind of sport. He occasionally akes a crack at golf," as he says, but goes for all the other games and is a leader ıong all the boys.

The other has few friends. The boys say ıs "stuck on himself." The older people not care for him. He spends most of his ıe on the golf course and thinks, acts, and ams in terms of breaking an 80. I leave



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....

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

it to the reader to imagine the chances in life of these two boys, if "thrown upon their own" in the world.

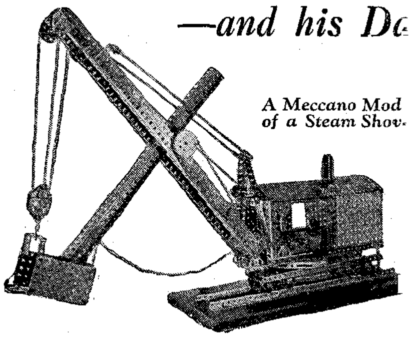
In "a word as to when the boy must give up these strenuous team games on account of the pressure of making his way in life," Mr. Camp advises:

> If he has indulged in these team games, when he goes back to his school or college in later life, he is prepared to appreciate the work of his team or his nine or his crew. He has a never-ending interest in reading accounts of how they are doing. In other words, he has played the game and knows it inside and out, and its vision will stay with him through life.
>
> He now has only his week-ends for sport, and here his tennis and golf come in. And from twenty to forty he can afford to make his tennis, squash, hand-ball, and sports of that kind his major, for they are combative sports, strenuous enough for his demands, giving plenty of vigorous exercise and excitement in a comparatively short space of time. They furnish the substitute and the next step after his more strenuous football.
>
> One of the most severe accusations against athletics in school and college has been that they unfit a man for the demands of later life; but this is not true. The man who goes in for strenuous athletics and then suddenly, upon entering the bigger field, gives up all sport and exercise, is the man who suffers. It is not because he indulged in athletics, but because he made the sudden shift which nature abhors, of too rapidly changing all the habits of his life. For this reason, it is far better for the man who has been in strenuous sport previously to make use of tennis and other vigorous sport than to drop from football to golf. This is not to say that these men should not play golf. It is merely that they should make tennis their major.
>
> Now we come to the next step for the tennis enthusiast, or the strenuous sport enthusiast, who is reaching the age of forty-five. This has been called, for other reasons, the "dangerous age." In these years between forty and forty-five, the athletic man should begin to switch from tennis to golf. If he has sandwiched in his golf and tennis, when he reaches the age of forty-five his golf is nothing to be ashamed of and he can readily make the shift permanent.

Plenty of men fifty years old play tennis, remarks Mr. Camp, but most of them delude themselves instead of their friends. They think they are still great tennis players. But—

> People quietly make allowances for them. The young star is a little kind to the "old grandpa," and does not run him from corner to corner of the court when he could do so. And so the old man thinks he is still a real tennis player.
>
> If nothing untoward happens, he goes on and the birthdays come and go and some time when the combination of his business demands and worries, plus his expenditure of reserve, meet at the same time with a cold or influenza, or some epidemic disease, the physicians find no resiliency, no store of vitality, no resistive power left. And so he shuffles out, because, after the age of forty-five, the average man is not storing up reserve in the bank of health, and what he

Fun for your Bo
—and his D



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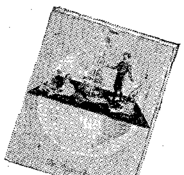

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ıs there must be conserved; if depleted,
ere is no fund that can take its place.

If, on the other hand, the man has
pplemented his tennis with golf, begin-
ng at forty or even earlier, he has a sport
hich, properly enjoyed, can last him up to
s three-score and ten, with benefit, satis-
ction, and pleasure. If he puts off the
ift until too late, he is likely to be so far
hind his comrades of a similar age as to
sgust him, and very likely he abandons
e attempt and has no sport left.

Golf is an ideal game, but it has its
nitations at both ends of the scale. In it
ere is not enough physical exercise for the
uth of fifteen to twenty; but if played
moderately by the man of sixty, it is too
enuous. Every man should understand
actly what the strain is in golf. It is not
e physical exercise of walking four or five
les and swinging a club a hundred times.
here is a distinct explosion of nervous
ergy at every full stroke in golf. To the
uth this is immaterial, for he restores it
most at once, but even the youth knows
at the nervous tension of a week's tourna-
ent finds him tired and rather sick of golf
the end.

The man of fifty or sixty, if he indulges in
gies of golf and plays thirty-six holes a
y, will find that he has lowered his vitality
d his resistive force considerably. It is
ese men who suddenly drop dead on the
lf courses.

The ideal of sport and its perfection
nsists in playing every game—marbles,
ps, baseball, football, tennis, and golf, at
e time of life designed in nature's scheme
things, enjoying each to the full, and
oring up memories of it, and looking back
the later years of life upon all the good
mes and the satisfaction thereby gleaned.

MAKING GOLF-CLUBS

WO million golf-clubs are now made
yearly in these United States, we are
ld by a writer in *The Iron Trade Review*
leveland). Over a million of these are
e so-called "iron" clubs, which use up
o less than 750 tons of steel for the heads
lone. These results, the writer notes, are
ue to the rapid increase in golf enthusiasm
hich has spread over this country during
e last few years, causing the price of
vorably located suburban real estate to
ar, along with mounting waiting-lists of
tablished clubs. This wave of interest
as, of course, been reflected down the line
the demand for golf clothes and golf
aterial. He goes on:

> Golf-club sales have increased so rapidly
> at the producing capacity scarcely has
> een able to take care of the demand. One
> f the largest Eastern plants has been oper-
> ting day and night since last spring, and
> t present is turning out about 2,500 clubs
> day.
>
> While the number of clubs sold each
> ear is not a matter of definite knowledge,
> ading manufacturers estimate that the
> resent year's production will run close to
> ,000,000 clubs of all styles. The iron-
> ead clubs run about two to one as com-
> ared with the wooden clubs, and making
> llowance for imported clubs this leaves
> bout 1,200,000 iron clubs as the approxi-
> ate annual production in this country at
> resent. The steel required for this remark-
> ble number of clubs is surprizingly large.
> he finished heads range from 8 ounces to
> 1 ounces each, with the average placed

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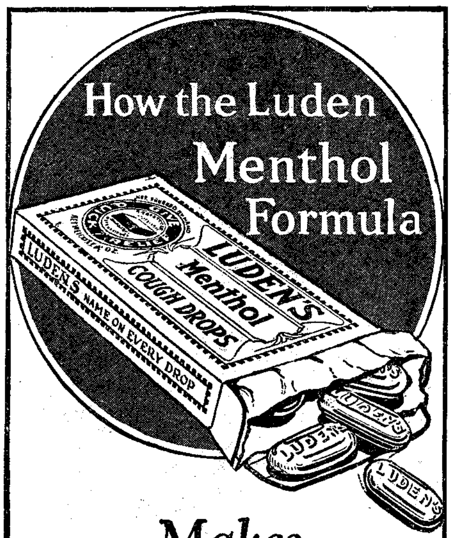

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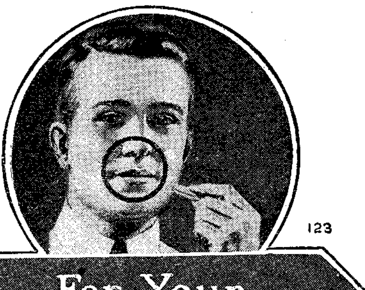

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

by one manufacturer at 10 ounces. Considerable scrap results from the manufacturing process, which means that the raw material required for each club is appreciably heavier than the finished product. The experience at one of the largest plants indicates that the average weight of steel used in producing a so-called iron club head is 1¼ pounds, which for 1,200,000 clubs would mean 750 tons. In addition to the steel used in the heads of clubs an appreciable amount is used in making some of the shafts, and steel wire is frequently used for binding. It is probable, therefore, that close to 1,000 tons of steel is required each year for golf-clubs. The head of the iron golf-club is made from a steel forging. One of the typical methods of making these heads is to form them under board drop-hammers. A soft forging steel bar of about 0.10 carbon and ⅞-inch square is heated in a convenient oil or electric furnace to a forging temperature, and is then placed between the dies of a hammer, where it is brought first to rough form, and then under a second set of dies to the final forged shape shown in the foreground in the illustration. The average production of board hammers used on this work is 100 formed club heads per hour.

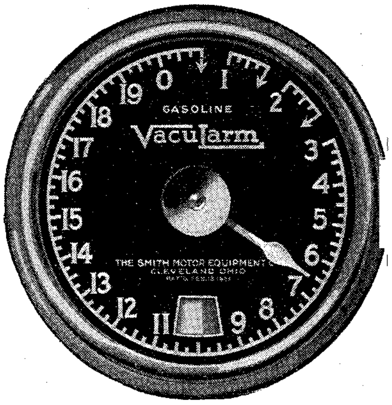
Courtesy of the *Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland, Ohio)

CLUB HEADS ON THE WAY

The rough forgings are finished all over by grinding before the handles are put on.

From the forge shop, we are told, the heads go to the finishing and polishing departments. The facing lines are usually cut in by milling machines, but most of the finishing is accomplished by grinding. One exception is the hole for receiving the handle, which is produced on a boring-machine. Improvised pigs or hand-rests

An Ideal Christmas Gif



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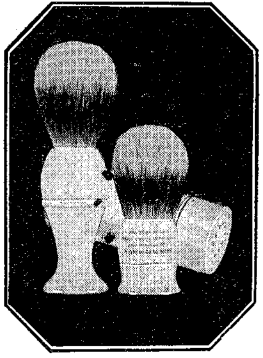

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are often used to expedite the work of polishing. To quote further:

> When all surfaces of the club-head have been smoothed off and the important parts ground to dimension, it is placed in a quick clamping vice, and the trade-mark and style of club is stamped on the bottom. The shafts or club handles are made in a separate department and are joined to the heads in the assembling department. From this point it takes few finishing touches to produce a complete club. In England iron clubs are hand-forged and largely hand-finished, but this is too slow a method for the American manufacturer. Imports of English clubs are relatively heavy, averaging close to 10 per cent. of the total demand. Both countries claim advantages for their clubs. The American manufacturer claims a more uniform product and the continued huge demand proves to him that he is satisfying the trade. Unquestionably the golf-club of to-day is a fine example of scientific design and good workmanship, well-balanced, well-finished, and suited to the varying demands of widely differing tastes and abilities."

THE CLOSE RACE IN GOLF

THE unfortunate Scotchman who had to "gie up gowf" after some thirty years of devotion because he "lost the ball," is brought vividly to mind by James J. Montague. Mr. Montague, the widely known newspaper poet, has produced in the New York *Herald Tribune*, a poem after the manner of Burns. Whether or not the dialect would sound authentic at St. Andrews, to the untutored American imagination, at any rate, it suggests all the burr of Harry Lauder at a curling match. Here, then, is:

A SCOT'S FAREWELL TO A GOLF BALL

Gude bye, auld ba'! For mony a year
  I've sent ye whirlin' yon or hither.
But, puir, wee friend, I sairly fear
  We'll naie mair play at gowf tegither.
Ye willna last the summer through,
  As I ha' earnestly been hopin',
For ye are bidin' here the noo
  All bruk wide open.

I swung at ye wi' might an' main,
  I thocht to send ye fairly flyin',
An' didna see the ledge o' stane
  Beneath the sand whaur ye were lyin'.
I was o'erhasty, for I meant
  To stand a wee bit closer to ye,
But, pressin' ower much, I sent
  My niblick through ye.

Ye bore full mony a dent an' scar
  An' cut an' mashie mark about ye,
Bye, mon! ye'd travel fast an' far
  Whenever I would brawly clout ye.
Full oft's the time ye've hid yersel
  Among the gorse an' broom around ye,
But I ha' hunted lang an' well,
  An' always found ye.

A bonny time for gowf, the fa';
  But noo—an' sairly I deplore it—
I needs must buy anither ba'
  An' pay a precious shillin' for it.
The game is my ane lane delight,
  But it grows costly past a' reason.
Puir, broken ba'! I hoped ye might
  Last oot the season.

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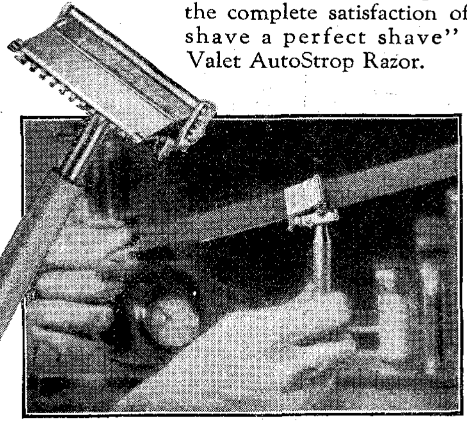

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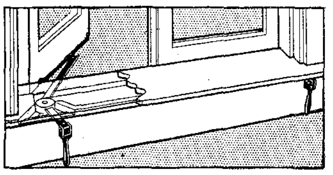

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

SKIN TROUBLES FROM FUR DYES

EPIDEMICS of dermatitis, or inflammation of the skin, occurring in England and other European countries during the two past winters, have been traced to dyes used on certain furs, we are told in an article contributed to *The British Medical Journal* (London). Dr. H. C. Semon, of the Royal Hospital in that city, suggested that the irritant concerned belonged to a group of textile dyes. On February 7, 1923, Dr. J. H. Sequeira reported to the Ministry of Health that a number of patients with dermatitis of the neck and adjacent parts of the face, associated with the wearing of certain furs, were being treated at the London Hospital and at other skin clinics in London; and it was subsequently decided that an inquiry should be made, to include the investigation of complaints, the verification of the evidence incriminating certain colored furs, and the estimation, in so far as was possible, of the character and seriousness of the skin disease. The inquiry was entrusted to Dr. A. C. Parsons, and his report now published by the Ministry of Health is the basis of the article from which we quote. We read:

> As a first step the Ministry arranged a conference with a subcommittee of the London Fur Trade Association, and communicated with dermatologists throughout the country. Public-health officers throughout the country cooperated with the Ministry; evidence was received from private individuals, and examinations of the incriminated furs were made.
>
> The outbreak of dermatitis in February, 1923, is associated with the shopping season at the preceding Christmas and the following new year; the total number of cases down to July, 1923, when complaints ceased, is given as about 1,000. Personal idiosyncrasy is stated by Dr. Parsons to be certainly a factor, and in some cases seemed to be dependent on the skin being greasy. In the great majority of cases the rash was localized to the neck and face, but occurred on the wrists when fur cuffs were worn; in rare instances it extended to the chest and arms. The dermatitis usually ceased when the furs were discarded, but the cure of some patients was delayed owing, apparently, to the establishment of a hypersensitive condition of the skin.
>
> The furs in question were found to be those known as "beaver-coney," the pelt for which, according to the Fur Trade Association, is supplied by the rabbit. In all cases the furs were dyed, and it was not suggested that the hair itself was responsible for the irritation, except in two cases. The association was of the opinion that the furs came from abroad, and in a statement issued to its members it asserted that such furs were the products of American, Belgian, French and German dyers. Dr. Parsons, however, states that there seems to be no definite proof that English furriers can be entirely absolved.
>
> Dr. Parsons draws attention to the interesting point that the deeper the shade produced the less likely is that particular dye to cause irritation. There is said to be a difference in harmful potentiality of the

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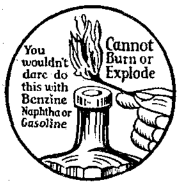
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various dyes, and both depth of color and harmlessness to the human skin increase with each progressive stage in the oxidation of the dye. The medium shades of furs were therefore the most likely to cause trouble, and it was found actually that the dark gray and brown furs were those chiefly responsible for the complaints.

Dr. Parsons points out that there is no history of any previous aggregation of cases comparable with the 1922–23 "epidemic," tho sporadic cases of fur dermatitis had been reported. To a less extent there was a similar outbreak in the winter 1923–24. No special localization of cases could be detected, and complaints of the same kind were made in France and Germany.

Prof. A. G. Perkins draws attention to the lack of homogeneity in the coloring matter of these furs: much of it was insoluble in the usual solvents, but some portions were soluble in water, some in boiling alcohol, and others in cold dilute hydrochloric acid. He considers that this lack of homogeneity may have arisen from a faulty application of the dyeing process; in other words, an incomplete oxidation of the developer to the finished dyestuff. The possibility of the mordanting process which results in the deposition of minute crystals of dye being injurious to health is also recognized; finally, Professor Perkins refers to the statement of Dr. Castle that the coloring agent appears to dissolve in the fatty acids associated with a greasy skin.

NO EARTHQUAKES LIKELY IN NEW YORK

THE statement that the weight of the skyscrapers on Manhattan Island might ultimately cause an earthquake by forcing apart the underlying rocks at some junction-point of the strata has already been noted in these columns. The American Museum of Natural History, New York, sends out, in a recent press bulletin, an interview on the subject with Dr. Chester A. Reeds, associate curator of the Museum, in charge of the seismograph, or earthquake-recorder. Dr. Reed definitely scouts the prediction, as follows:

> As one versed in the rocks underlying our great cities, I find in the structure of the rocks of New York City no actual basis for such an assumption. To allay any uncertainties or apprehensions on this subject, I may say that here in New York the prediction is regarded as more interesting than important by those competent to know. The rocks of Manhattan Island are of the same nature and age, and have gone through the same long conditioning processes to insure the city against earthquakes as those about Philadelphia.
>
> The rocks, their structure, their relative age, and the mountain-making movements that are at work in certain areas, have much to do with the likelihood of an earthquake developing in a given district. There are thousands of rocks of various kinds scattered through the surface portion of the earth, but they are not all of the same age, thickness, hardness or tensile strength. They are variable in their extent too, for each has a separate origin. If the rocks of the geological column, which are scattered, were piled one on top of the other in the order of their deposition, they would make a stack about sixty miles high. The history of these beds of rock is a long and tedious one, yet interesting, for

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

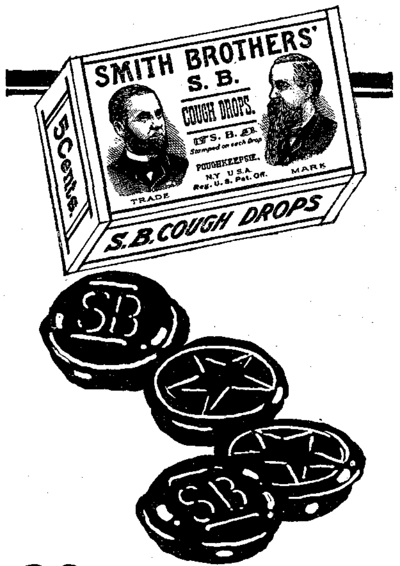
it has taken thousands of years, even millions, to form some of them. To the geologist the loose sands of the seashore, the clay or muck of the swamps and marshland are considered to be rocks just as much as the hard beds of sandstones, limestones, shales, granites and other crystalline masses, only that in the first instance they are of such recent origin that there has not been sufficient time to cement or consolidate them. The hard rocks, on the other hand, are as a rule far older and more compact. The greater the age and the greater the number of changes they have been subjected to, the greater their compactness and stability.

The bed-rock of Manhattan Island consists primarily of one kind of rock which is known to geologists as the Manhattan schist. It is very ancient, being one of the oldest rocks in the North American continent. It was originally of sedimentary origin, but during various and very distant periods of mountain building which affected this region, it was so folded and flexed that the original character of the rock was almost entirely changed. As it appears to-day it is a very durable and deep-seated rock with many contortions in it, but like all rocks, its upper surface is being worn away slowly but surely by the atmospheric elements. It is also being extensively tunneled and blasted away by man."

In regard to the weight of the buildings of New York City, Dr. Reed notes that the load of ice which stood over the site of the city in the Glacial Epoch, and which was thousands of feet thick, was far greater than the weight of the higher buildings on Manhattan Island. Altho this weight of ice may have deprest the land some two and one-half feet per mile to the northward some 25,000 years ago, it apparently produced no earthquakes. The ice load, coming late in geologic time, may be regarded as one of the many factors that compress the rocks and otherwise conditioned the New York City district against the occurrence of earthquakes. He proceeds:

At the present time earthquakes which produce fear and are of great power are of frequent occurrence about the borders of the Pacific Ocean and in the Mediterranean region. In those regions mountains are slowly rising on the landward side, while in the sea great troughs or deeps are in process of formation, thus, while some blocks of the earth's surface are being deprest, others are being uplifted. The whole circum-Pacific zone is thus in an unstable condition. It is apparently quiet between earthquakes, but the forces that build young mountains are at work at all times, and as soon as the accumulating stresses have become great enough to overcome the inertia of the stiff rocks, the earthquake recurs.

The rocks of the earth's crust and the interior are so compact generally that they have the rigidity of tool steel. Earthquake waves generated by distant earthquakes are transmitted through the earth, even through the rocks underlying New York City, but the city need not anticipate a



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near-by earthquake even tho the seismograph detects them, for their source is far away.

Throughout millions of years the rocks under the city and the adjacent ones have been so adjusted with reference to one another that the earth stresses and strains which are so active in young mountain regions that they cause earthquakes are not manifested here. The basal rocks of the New York-Philadelphia district are so old and well-settled that they react to the earth's strains and stresses as one homogeneous mass. To the geologist, the region is an adjusted or compensated one and not subjected to earthquakes, no matter how many skyscrapers are built thereon. Thus, the fear of earthquakes in New York need not disturb our citizens."

THE COST OF WET COAL

THE U. S. Bureau of Mines tells us that wetting coal is expensive. The higher the cost per ton, the greater is the cost of wetting. In *Buildings and Building Management* (Chicago), W. F. Schaphorst quotes as follows from a letter from O. P. Hood, chief mechanical engineer of the Bureau, in which he replies to an inquiry regarding percentage of moisture:

> The amount of water absorbed by coal depends upon its fineness. Water adheres to surfaces, and is not drawn into the body of the piece to any great extent. Bituminous coal in lumps the size of an egg, when drenched with water, will increase in weight only a fraction of 1 per cent. Fine sizes, however, or both bituminous and anthracite will hold up to 20 per cent. of moisture, depending upon the fineness.

The writer goes on:

> When you purchase coal insist on its being dry, or at least be sure that an allowance is made for the moisture contained in it.
>
> To make a test for moisture is not difficult. Simply take, say, ten or twenty pounds of the average wet coal and pulverize it. Then heat it gently as, for example, on top of the boiler so that only the moisture will be evaporated. Do not heat it to such a degree that any of its gases will be driven off. After drying weigh again and subtract the final weight from the original wet weight. Divide the difference by the original weight and the quotient is the percentage of moisture. A moisture of 12 per cent. is not at all uncommon. One purchaser states that he had bought coal showing 35 per cent. water when delivered. In other words, at $10 per ton he was paying $3.33 for the water. If water were combustible it would not be so bad, but instead of aiding combustion water retards it. Therefore water is the cause of a *double* loss.
>
> Coal can have a perfectly dry appearance and still contain as much as 10 per cent. water.
>
> I have before me a letter from one of the country's foremost authorities on mining matters in which he says concerning moisture in and on coal:
>
> "In general, lump coal carries less moisture than run-of-mine, while fine coal or slack or screenings carries more. I can not offhand state how many pounds per ton there will be in coal as it comes from a mine, because the moisture content varies greatly in different seams and in different districts. In Illinois the majority of the

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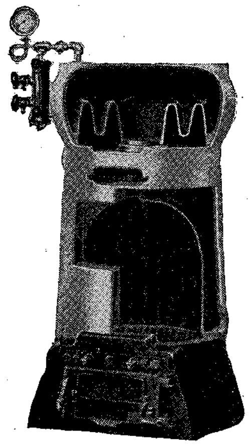

There is no more important factor in making a house into a home than the heating apparatus. Without the *comfort* of even dependable warmth which the "**Richardson**" **Boiler** supplies economically even the most attractive house is a cheerless place on a wintry day.

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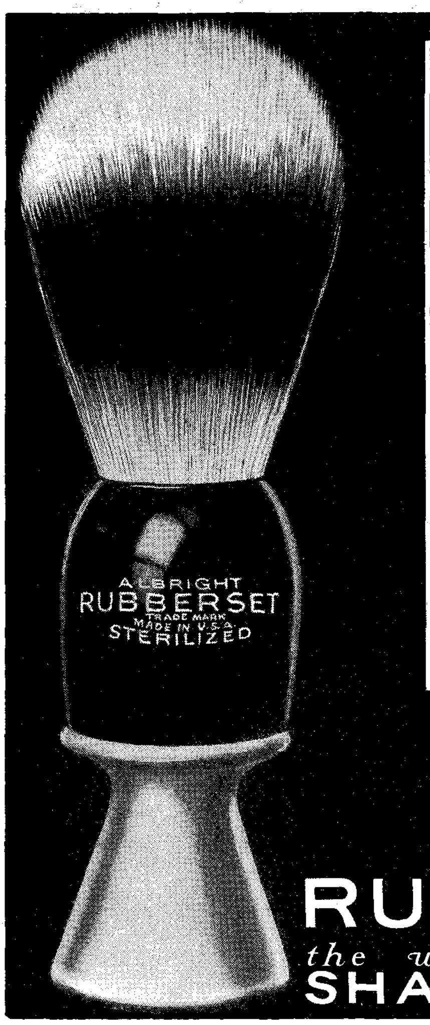

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coals will run around 10 or 12 per cent. natural moisture, altho there with only 1 per cent. moisture. Here at our power plant the coal (screenings) as received is wetted to about 16 per cent. moisture. This is not saturated, but is enough to allay all dust and make the coal pack well on traveling grates. I presume the coal would hold 21 or more per cent. of water. For a bituminous run-of-mine coal that would average 10 per cent. water I would say that the lump would run 9 per cent. and the screenings 11 per cent. water. Please understand that these figures are only approximate."

Regarding the wetting of coal so that it will pack well on traveling grates, my suggestion is that the purchaser "wet the coal himself" rather than leave it to the coal-dealer. Water as it comes from the city mains or from other sources of supply very seldom costs as much as $6 to $10 per ton.

In a small Eastern city where water is higher than in most surrounding cities it is sold to the consumer at the rate of $2.80 per 1,000 cubic feet. Even this is equivalent to a bit less than 9 cents per ton. Why pay $10 per ton when you can get it piped to your own boiler house for 9 cents per ton?

CHARCOAL FROM OLD RAILROAD TIES

TIES past their period of usefulness on Henry Ford's Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R. R. are changing form at the shop yards, Jackson, Ohio, and emerging as charcoal fuel for tamping, and in cupolas at the Rouge shops, and for carbonizing, in pulverized form. To quote *The Railroad News* as abstracted in *The Railway Review* (Chicago):

> A half-century ago, or more, charcoal pits dotted southern Ohio in the vicinity of the charcoal furnaces, supplying fuel for smelting iron. Charcoal-burning was a profession engaging many men. Wood was cut, charred and hauled by ox-team to the furnaces. A son of one of these early Ohio charcoal-burners, a Wellston resident, is directing the revival of this pioneer industry at Jackson yards.
>
> Great stacks of ties, accumulated over a long period of time, are piled in conical form and ignited. Six pits, each containing about forty cords of ties, produce approximately ten thousand bushels of charcoal at every burning. The stacks are covered with grass, moss or hay to a depth of four or five inches and on top of this sod or dense soil makes a covering seven to ten inches thick. An opening is left at the top as a flue, and around the base holes provide drafts. A torch thrust down the flue ignites the piles at the bottom. The wood burns slowly from the interior of the cone, requiring eight or ten days to char or carbonize completely.
>
> Varying conditions, determined by the season of year, type of soil covering, position of drafts, and species of wood, make charcoal-burning a difficult process. Attention must be given night and day to prevent the material from breaking into flames, and to keep the covering secure and drafts adjusted properly.
>
> Charcoal results from charring wood, and the fire must be made to burn slowly, smoldering rather than blazing. When

the fire dies, the piles are left unopened until completely cool, or they will be likely to burst into flames. Finally, it is raked and sorted and sacked.

Hard-wood charcoal weighs about twenty pounds a bushel and soft-wood charcoal weighs about eighteen pounds. The yield of charcoal by this method is slightly better than 20 per cent., the remainder escaping through the flue as gaseous products.

Knots for Girl Scouts.—Among the arts and also part of the craft to be learned by the most advanced classes of good girl scouts, or as they are sometimes better known, girl good scouts, is the tying of knots, both intricate and simple. For instance, the tying of the matrimonial knot, which is popularly supposed to be performed by a minister or civil official. All the more difficult preliminary stages are the work of a painstaking girl scout. It might be added that nowadays far-seeing scouts are getting to know more and more about untying that knot.

Another good knot much favored among all grades involves twisting Father around the little finger. It is generally resorted to after Father has tried to tie up an allowance.

The girls like a true lover's knot as well as any, altho they regard it as a fancy piece of work not necessarily of any permanence. While it may be termed a kind of slip-knot, it is in no sense a hitch.

With all such modern knots and their tying, the girl good scouts are most adept. But few of them keep up a knowledge of such old-time favorites as home ties and "shalt nots."—*Fairfax Downey in Life.*

Effective Tune.—The daughter of a country rector taught the choir boys a new tune at a Monday evening's practise, to be sung on the following Sunday.

"Well, Hobson," she said to one of them on the Sunday morning, "I hope you haven't forgotten the new tune, for we depend much on you."

"Naw, miss, not a bit! I've bin a-skeerin' the crows with it all the week!"—*Tit-Bits (London).*

Detroit's Super-Shirt.—The Prince of Wales may have left an impression on the débutantes and flappers, but it is nothing to the one he left on Detroit's young men. There is an epidemic of plain blue shirts breaking out over the city. Last night in one hotel dining-room seventeen young men guests were wearing the plain blue shirt in which the Prince appeared.—*Detroit News.*

Poor Fido!—"Madame," said the dignified gentleman, "your dog bit me on the ankle."

"He did?" cried the lady. "Oh, I must send for a doctor!"

"Oh, I assure you it isn't as bad as——"

"You're the third person he's bitten to-day," broke in the lady. "I just know he isn't feeling well."—*Bursts and Duds.*

One Drawback.—After an acrimonious debate, the bride said tearfully: "But for one thing I'd leave you and go home to mother."

"What's that?"

"Mother is coming here. She's leaving father."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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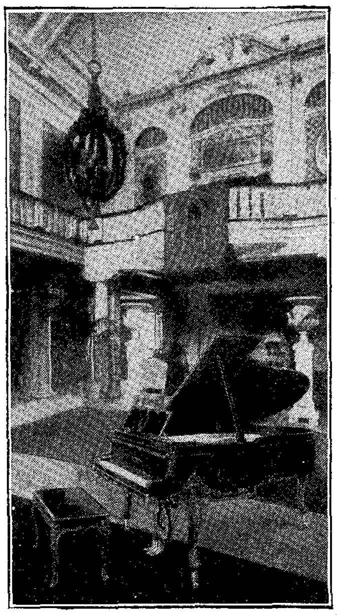

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

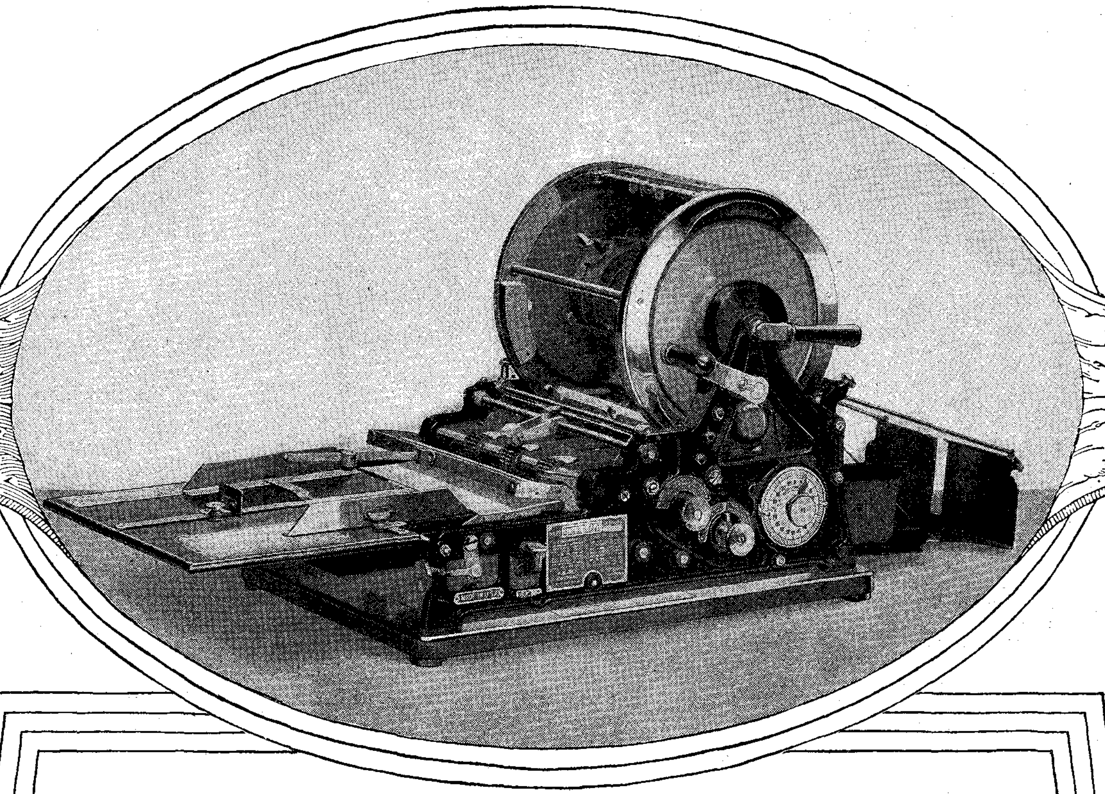
THE "LITTLE FELLOWS" REALLY FINANCING EUROPE

THE question whose money it is that really goes to the Germans in the case of the $200,000,000 Dawes plan loan, and to other countries in case of other foreign borrowings, is stated and answered in the Brooklyn *Eagle*. The writer points out that this loan and every large foreign loan is actually "raised and subscribed to by the common working people of the United States." Judging by previous loans the people to whom the new German bonds will be finally distributed will be "the ordinary man-of-the-street, the clerk, the stenographer, and the small business man," lending sums ranging from $100 up. In this way the thrifty "little fellows" are "actually the rulers of the world." The writer backs up his assertions with a statement made at the last convention of the Investment Bankers' Association by Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan and Company. Mr. Morrow explains that "when a foreign loan is offered to American investors the managing house in New York City enlists the cooperation of five hundred or perhaps a thousand investment bankers scattered all over the United States. It is the function of the local investment banker to find the man with savings and to show that man that it is to his interest to trade off his savings for the promise of a foreign government." While local investment houses naturally are not in the habit of giving out information about their own clients, Mr. Morrow has, nevertheless, been able to learn something about the average investor of this type. In order to find out who the actual investor in foreign bonds is, he "obtained from three houses located in different parts of the country and different size, some analysis of the actual sales of bonds which they have made of recent issues." These figures, in Mr. Morrow's opinion, "dispose very effectively of the idea that offerings of bonds to-day are taken by large institutions or wealthy individuals." One investment house, for instance, in the distribution of the $25,000,000 Austrian 7s, in June, 1923, made 166 sales averaging $3,300. The second house, according to Mr. Morrow, made 189 sales averaging $1,475 (there were 124 in amounts from $100 to $1,000) and the other house made 54 sales averaging $2,200 to each customer. In distributing the $15,000,000 Japanese loan in February of this year, these three houses placed their sales with about the same average to each customer of each house as in the case of the Austrian loan. While, of course, this is not necessarily the picture of the whole loan in either distribution, Mr. Morrow points out that the three houses are representative. And this, we are told, is the important fact:

> Together, through their clients, they provided in amount 4 per cent. of the money loaned by America to Austria and 3½ per cent. of the money loaned by America to Japan. Through the three houses 409 people participated in the Austrian loan, the average investment of those 409 people being $2,350. Through the three houses 1,741 people participated in the Japanese loan, the average investment of those 1,741 people being $3,100. I think, however, that it might be fair to assume that the $25,000,000 of Austrian bonds were taken in this country by 11,000 people, and that the $150,000,000 Japanese bonds were taken by 48,000 people.
>
> Now, why did these people lend money to Austria or Japan? The man in the Middle West who responded to an invitation from the investment banker in his city to buy an Austrian bond would probably put in the very forefront of his reasons for making the investment that he had confidence in the banker's offering of the investment.
>
> I think the investor might also have desired to secure the 7 per cent. interest on the bond which he was able to buy at 90. Do not think that I am trying to exclude sentiment from the investment of money; I think it is very probable in the instance of the Austrian loan that more than one investor throughout this country was stirred by the thought of participating in the wonderful experiment in self-help and international cooperation which had been brought about by the financial section of the League of Nations under the able leadership of Sir Arthur Salter.
>
> I do not want to bother you with further statistics, but it may interest you to know that approximately $3,750,000 of the Japanese loan was taken on the Pacific Coast. Why did these people surrender their savings in return for the promise of the Japanese nation, situated on the other side of the earth, and under a contract which made it the duty, not of the present people in Japan but of their successors in the Japanese nation, to pay back the principal on the date of maturity? I think for the same type of reasons that I have tried to indicate in the case of Austria.
>
> The thing that makes the credit of a great nation is very intangible, but it adds materially to the success of the Japanese loan that that intensely patriotic people have always been so jealous of their national credit.

From this same speech of Mr. Morrow's the New York *Journal of Commerce* quotes further:

> Our tabulations indicate that nearly 400 persons who had from $100 to $400 in savings to spare took that money and bought Austrian bonds. Nearly 3,000 more of these smallest investors bought Japanese bonds. What a heavy responsibility this wide distribution of bonds lays on the investment banker. We must never forget that the money that passes through our hands comes from thousands of savers. These savers may be mechanics or clerks or



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

stenographers or school-teachers or professional men or bankers.

Whereupon *The Journal of Commerce* comments editorially:

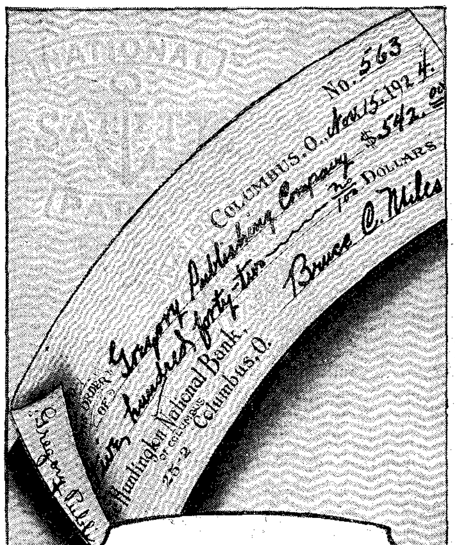
> Not only should every banker in these circumstances use the greatest discretion in selecting the issues he offers to the general public but he ought to feel himself under the most pressing obligation to employ the greatest frankness in his representations concerning such securities. The extent to which the small saver is to-day coming into the markets for such means of investment should, moreover, cause the banker to feel compelled to make available to the public full and explicit information bearing upon the security of bonds offered for sale. Not only can the man with only a few hundred or a few thousand dollars ill afford to take risks which might be assumed by the large holder of surplus funds for the sake of high yields, but he is in no position to obtain pertinent information for himself as the large investor usually is.

In conclusion it should be noted that the Investment Bankers' Association at its Cleveland convention appointed a committee to carry on a campaign to educate small investors and lead them into safe investment channels.

A WARNING AGAINST DOUBTFUL LAND BOOMS

THE statement from Henry Ford that he is on the point of withdrawing his bid for the development of Muscle Shoals lends point to a warning recently issued against a land-selling venture based largely on what Ford has been expected to do. It seems that the Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce has put the Burns Detective Agency at work to investigate a land company dealing in property in the neighborhood of Muscle Shoals, at least so *The Manufacturers' Record* reports, and the Baltimore weekly is moved to further comment:

> The whole country has been flooded with audacious schemes for inducing the public to invest in alleged town lots in the whole region tributary to Muscle Shoals, on the ground that Henry Ford would secure Muscle Shoals and there develop one of the great cities of the country.
>
> There is, to our mind, very little likelihood that Mr. Ford will ever secure Muscle Shoals, and in our opinion it is altogether probable that many unsophisticated buyers of these town lots will never again see their money. Many of these schemers have carried on an aggressive campaign all over the country with circulars and pamphlets misleading to the extreme.
>
> Some of these lot buyers will probably learn a lesson equally as sad as the New England folks who, under the skilful lead of a New England land promoter a third of a century ago, in three days bought a million dollars' worth of lots in open fields which, by the New England promoters, were to be known as the City of Cardiff. The "city" soon disappeared and the land



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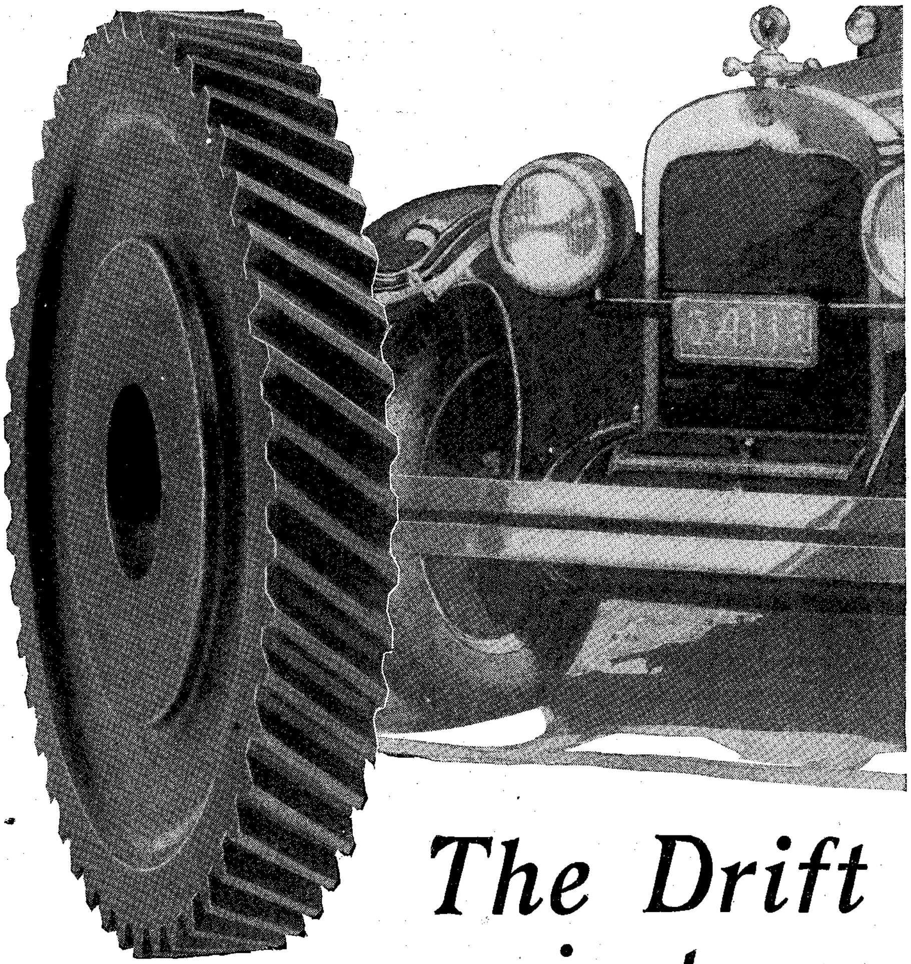
promoters did likewise, but hard-headed New England school-teachers and professional men who had been drawn to that spot by the hundreds by the most lurid advertisements in New England papers ound themselves loaded with so-called own lots in grain fields. And instead of blaming the New England promoters, they have hated the South for their losses.

The Muscle Shoals town-lot-booming business is also suggestive of a scheme in he Valley of Virginia in "boom" town days where a farmer sold a splendid two-hundred-acre farm for $20,000 to a land company which was to pay for the farm out of the proceeds of the sale. So glowing was he literature issued by the land company hat before the sale opened the farmer had persuaded the company to let him take, in ull payment for his farm, two or three lots on a street which was to be laid out through his land. Eventually his lots proved worthless, but his farm was gone.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF THE WORLD'S RAILWAYS

SINCE the beginning of the Great War something like 50,000 miles have been added to the world's railroads, according to authorities consulted by *The Trade Record* of the National City Bank of New York. So that there are now approximately 750,000 miles against about 700,000 miles in 1913, 500,000 in 1900, 400,000 in 1890, 250,000 in 1880, and 25,000 in 1850, these figures being, of course, in very round terms. The next duty before the world in the way of railroad work, adds *The Trade Record*, is the building of railroads in highly productive tropical areas lacking transportation facilities from the interior to the coast. The need of such construction is seen in the fact that "the railways in temperate zone United States average 83 miles to each 1,000 square miles of area and in Europe 62 miles of line per 1,000 miles of area; while, on the other hand, South America, chiefly tropical, has but 7 miles of line per thousand square miles of area, Asia 4 and Africa 3 miles per thousand." Of even more timely interest in view of the discussion of government ownership in this country, Canada and Europe, is a statement of the share of the world's railways owned by Governments. This, according to authorities consulted by *The Trade Record*, "is in 1923 about 35 per cent. against approximately 33 per cent. in 1913; 28 per cent. in 1906; and 24 per cent. in 1896." It is further pointed out that the proportion of government ownership differs widely in various parts of the world:

> In Europe, as a whole, about 50 per cent. of the railroads are governmentally owned, in South America approximately 33 per cent., in Africa 50 per cent., in Asia 70 per cent., in Australasia 90 per cent. and in North America exclusive of the United States about 49 per cent. In the United States and Great Britain, as is well known, governmental ownership of railways does not exist and this is true also of Spain. On the other hand, in the newly erected country of Poland all railways are owned by the Government, in Germany about



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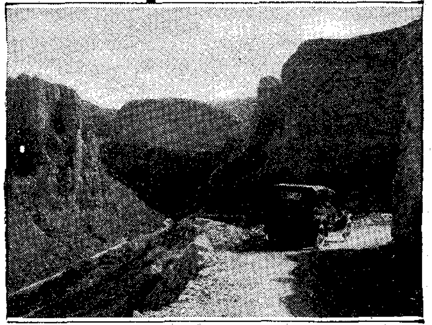

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

92 per cent., Italy approximately 73 per cent, Belgium 59 per cent. and in France about 22 per cent. Outside of Europe conditions also differ widely. In India, including the native States, the share owned or controlled by the Government is about 85 per cent., Japan 67 per cent., Canada approximately 50 per cent., British South Africa 82 per cent., and British Australasia 98 per cent.

BOND-STEALING AS BIG BUSINESS

IT may not surprize readers of newspaper headlines to learn that bonds and stocks are now being stolen at the rate of about $5,000,000 a year. But, says a writer in the New York *World*, it must be a cause of general astonishment to hear "that millions of dollars' worth of securities stolen from brokers, from the mails, from banks, and from the strong boxes of private individuals are floating about in the New York underworld and being boldly offered for sale." He adds that it will, in all likelihood, be even more of a shock to most of us to realize "that such stolen goods are being innocently bought by respectable, upright and responsible dealers or brokers, that some of the stolen securities have been hypothecated with the foremost banks as collateral for loans, and that a good many thousands of negotiable bonds have found their way from the hands of the criminal into those of innocent private holders." This writer quotes President E. A. St. John of the National Surety Company, one of several concerns that insure against losses of securities by theft, as giving this interesting information:

Since 1919, when the messenger boys in Wall Street made off with several million dollars' worth of securities in one season, the total of stolen bonds and stocks in the United States has amounted to at least $25,000,000. Mail bandits, bank burglars, bank bandits, safe-blowers, messenger boys, employees in banks, brokerage houses and other institutions, sneak thieves and many others have all contributed their bit to the swelling of this great fund of stolen valuables. It is apparent, of course, that the thieves must be able to market the stolen securities or they would not continue to steal them. The details of this marketing form one of the most remarkable criminal developments of recent years.

The fencing and marketing is done mainly in New York, tho it is carried out on a lesser scale in all the larger cities and many smaller places. In New York, where there are about $3,000,000 of stolen bonds constantly afloat, there are a number of fences, well known throughout the underworld, who make their living by handling the securities taken from their honest owners by these various classes of financial criminals.

The fences, in turn, dispose of the stolen securities for cash in various ways. There are in New York, it is reported to me, a number of small storekeepers who make a practise of buying stolen stocks and bonds at reduced prices. They know, they must

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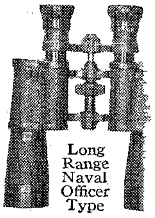
Says Navy Man

"I cannot see," writes Mr. Harold G. Gould, of Northome, Minn., "how such a glass can be sold for anything like the price you ask; $50 would be cheap enough for such a fine instrument."



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know, that these securities are stolen, else they could not be purchased for less than their current value. The mere fact that they are offered and taken at much less than the market is of itself evidence of criminal conspiracy. Such dealers resort, in turn, to often unsuspicious and respectable brokerage houses with which they have connections, and through these houses work the stolen stuff back into the regular market.

In other cases the thieves or the fences go to the regular banks, open accounts, establish a credit and soon appear with handfuls of securities, asking loans. In some instances the banker fails to consult his lists of stolen bonds. In others he does so, but can not find the offered securities listed, tho they are, in fact, stolen. This fault is due to the circumstance that such huge numbers of securities have been taken from so many sources and in so many ways that a complete list does not exist. The Federal Reserve Bank, for instance, has probably the only fairly complete list of stolen Liberty bonds. It is not a list but a stack of lists. But the Government bank is interested only in the Liberty bonds, and consequently has no list of the outside securities.

When the surety companies make losses good, they acquire the title to the missing securities, for the return of which they offer rewards. They are now sending out a warning that they will prosecute buyers of stolen securities on which they have paid losses. Mr. St. John explains that this is done partly to stop the regular traffic in stolen securities, and partly to warn innocent banks and brokers against innocently cooperating with thieves and burglars. He goes on to say that securities stealing has not fallen off since 1919, but has been keeping up at the rate of about $5,000,000 a year. There has, however, been some change in the kind of stealing which predominates. "To-day, neither the corrupted messenger boys nor the bandits are taking so many securities as formerly, but bank burglars, sneaks, safe-blowers, and particularly the employees of financial and other business houses are taking vast numbers." And banks and brokerage houses are warned that professional criminals are now "taking far fewer securities than are trusted employees."

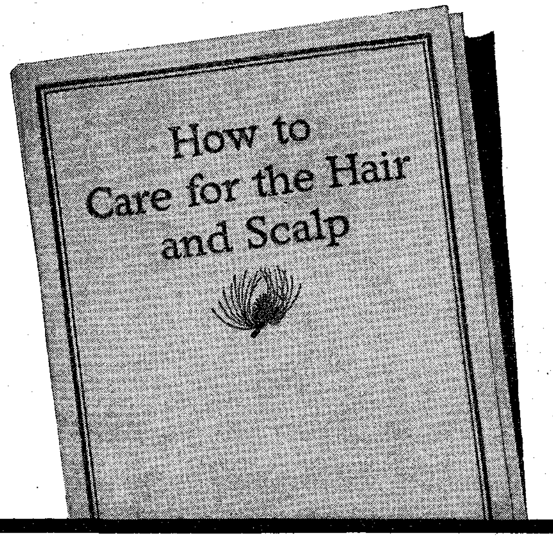
C. O. D.—Cockney motorists, riding near a farm orchard, stopt the car, got out, climbed the wall, and gathered half a peck of apples.

To complete the "joke" they slowed down as they went by the farmhouse, and called out to the owner: "We helped ourselves to your apples. Thought we'd tell you."

"Oh, that's all right," the farmer called back. "I helped myself to your tools while you were in the orchard."—*Tit-Bits* (*London*).

All for It.—ASCUM—"I see there's some talk of having the people vote at the next State election upon the question of abolishing capital punishment. Would you vote to abolish it?"

FOGIE—"No, sir; capital punishment was good enough for my ancestors, and it's good enough for me."—*Washington Star.*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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

October 29.—The Council of the League of Nations fixes a provisional frontier between Turkey and Mosul, pending the settlement later of the question of the sovereignty of Mosul.

General Wu Pei-fu's army of 50,000 men is said to have been surrounded at Shanhaikwan and routed in the direction of the coast, with heavy casualties.

The French Government formally recognizes the Russian Soviet Government, with the provision that Russia recognize obligations assumed toward French citizens by former governments of Russia, and that there shall be no intervention by Russia in the internal affairs of France. Russia welcomes the French Government's action and expresses confidence that the questions mentioned in the French note can be settled by full agreement between the two Governments.

October 30.—The British Parliamentary election results in an overwhelming victory for the Conservatives and practical obliteration of the Liberal party. Returns give 410 seats to the Conservatives; 152 to the Labor party; and 40 to the Liberal party.

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian General" in control of Peking, offers a reward of $100,000 for the capture alive of Gen. Wu Pei-fu and of $50,000 for his body.

October 31.—General Berenguer, former Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco, and General Sarabia are sentenced to six months' imprisonment because they attended a political meeting which was directed against the directorate established by Gen. Primo de Rivera.

Greece and Turkey agree to the decision of the Council of the League of Nations in having the Mixed Commission, which controls the exchange of populations between the two nations, settle all of the outstanding questions arising from the recent arrest of Greeks in Constantinople.

Czecho-Slovakia ratifies the League of Nations protocol on arbitration and security, being the first nation to do so, according to an announcement by Paul Hymans, President of the Council of the League.

A provisional cabinet with Gen. Huang Fu as acting Premier is formed in Peking.

November 1.—Eamon de Valera is sentenced to a month's imprisonment on a charge of violating an order not to reenter Ulster territory.

November 2.—Two hundred of the revolutionists in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, are killed, wounded, or made prisoner when their forces are defeated by government forces in Alegrete, according to a dispatch from Buenos Aires.

November 3.—Gen. Gerardo Machado, Liberal, is elected President of Cuba by a majority of more than 50,000 over former President Mario G. Menocal, Conservative. Menocal charges that his opponent was elected by fraud.

November 4.—Prime Minister MacDonald presents his resignation to the King, and former Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader, accepts the task of forming the next ministry.

The French Chamber of Deputies gives Premier Herriot a vote of confidence of 410 to 170 when he demands the indefinite postponement of the discussion of the Government's renewal of the Morgan loan to aid France in stabilizing exchange.

DOMESTIC

October 29.—Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and famous as a novelist and playwright for nearly half a century, dies at her home in Plandome, Long Island. Mrs. Burnett was born in Manchester, England, in 1849.

October 30.—President Coolidge asks the officers of various farm organizations to submit nominations for the post of Secretary of Agriculture, made vacant by the recent death of Secretary Wallace.

November 1.—Twelve people are injured in rioting at Niles, Ohio, between the Ku Klux Klan and an organization opposed to the Klan. The city is patrolled by national guardsmen hurried to the scene by order of Governor Donahey.

November 2.—Ten people are killed and thirty-two others are injured when a runaway gondola coal-car crashes into a crowded street car at a grade-crossing of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway at North Avenue, Chicago.

November 3.—Eleven persons are killed and four are injured when a Chesapeake and Ohio passenger train strikes a bus at Lee's Crossing, near Hampton, Virginia.

Friendly relations with Persia are restored on receipt by the State Department of news that the two remaining ringleaders of the mob which murdered American Vice-Consul Robert Imbrie had been executed.

November 4.—The general election results in a sweeping victory for Calvin Coolidge and Gen. Charles G. Dawes.

Incomplete returns show that Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, Democrat, has been elected Governor of Texas over Dr. George C. Butte, Republican.

Latest Alibi—"What excuse had you for driving sixty miles an hour through the city?" demanded the Judge sternly.

"I was just hustling to get home so I could get back to the cross-word puzzle I have been working on," explained the motorist.

"Case dismissed. Come back into my consultation room; I want to ask you about a couple of words that have stumped me," said the Judge.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Business First.—She—"All is over between us and I am going to give you back your ring. There is another man."

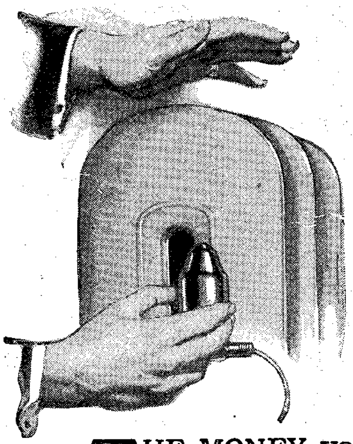
He—"Tell me his name and address."

She—"You are going to kill him?"

He—"By no means! I want to sell him the ring!"—*Le Petit Parisien.*

Not So Well Off.—Dick—"Is the man your sister is going to marry rich?"

Marion—"I don't think so, because every time the marriage is mentioned father says, 'Poor man.'"—*Kansas City Star.*



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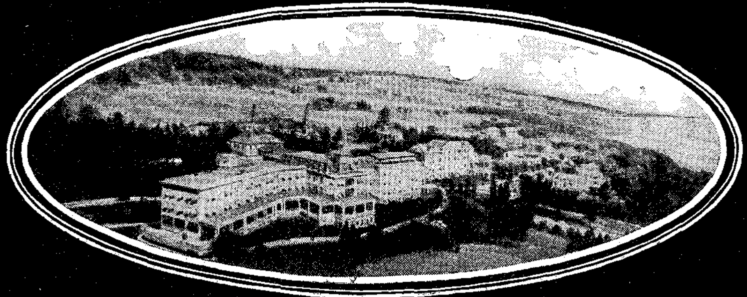

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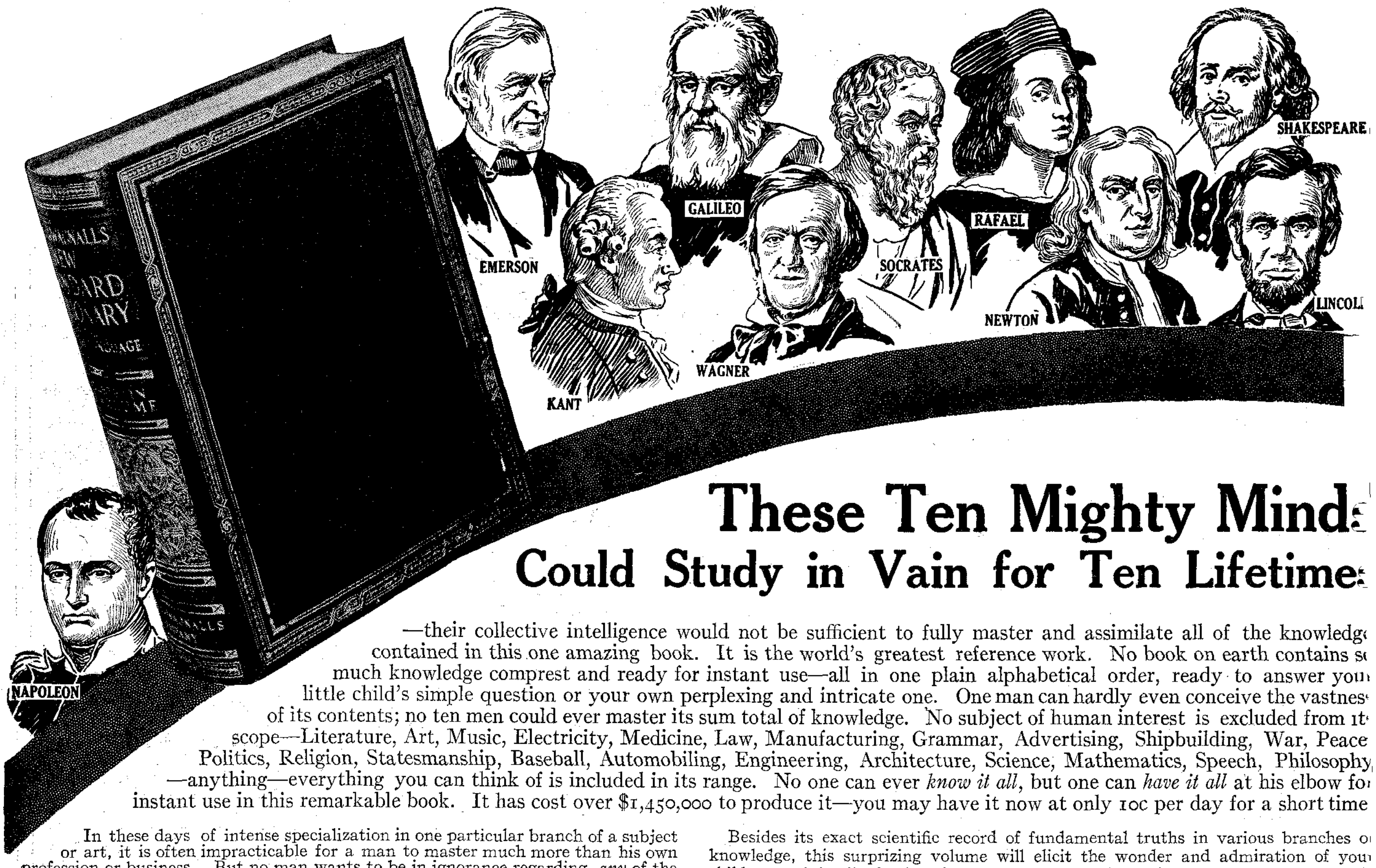

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

ant, aunt—"P. S.," New York City.—The "a" in the word *ant* has the same sound as that of "a" in *at*. The sound of "a" in *art* sometimes given to the pronunciation of this "a" is a modern affectation. The "a" in the word *aunt* is pronounced variously in the English-speaking world as "a" in *ask*. The sound of "a" in *all* sometimes given to the "a" in this word is incorrect. In southern England the "a" is frequently given the sound of "a" in *art*.

Blasco y Ibañez.—"C. S.," New York City—The full name of the Spanish novelist, the author of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," "Marsh and Reed," "The Cathedral," "Mare Nostrum," "Blood and Sand," "The Bodega," "Sonnica, the Courtezan," and "The Empty Sheepfold," the last of which is considered by many his best work, is *Vicente Blasco y Ibáñez*. This Spanish author, who has recently determined to test whether the pen is mightier than the sword, was born at Valencia, Spain, in 1867. From his youth he has been an intense advocate of the working classes, urging their solidification and striving for their betterment. His political utterances in the past, in which he advocated social revolutionary theories and philosophy, led to several terms of imprisonment. He was Republican deputy from Valencia in the Cortez Constituyentes, and founded a paper "El Pueblo" through which he spread his doctrines.

The *Blasco* family have been noted Spanish authors and dramatists for years. Eusebio Blasco, a forebear of Vicente Blasco, as an editor and playwright, became a prefect under Alfonso XII, but subsequently withdrew to France where he became consul at St. Sebastien. He wrote "The White Handkerchief," "The Trap," "The Yellow Rose," "Human Weaknesses," and a novel entitled "A Woman Compromised,"

The *Ibáñez* family is an aristocratic family of Spain. Carlos Ibáñez was the Marquis de Mulhacen who became famous as a geodesist. He was born in Barcelona in 1825 and died at Nice in 1891. On his initiative important topographical work was undertaken in Spain, and in 1879, working with the French Colonel Perrier, he succeeded in determining the geodesy of Algeria to Europe.

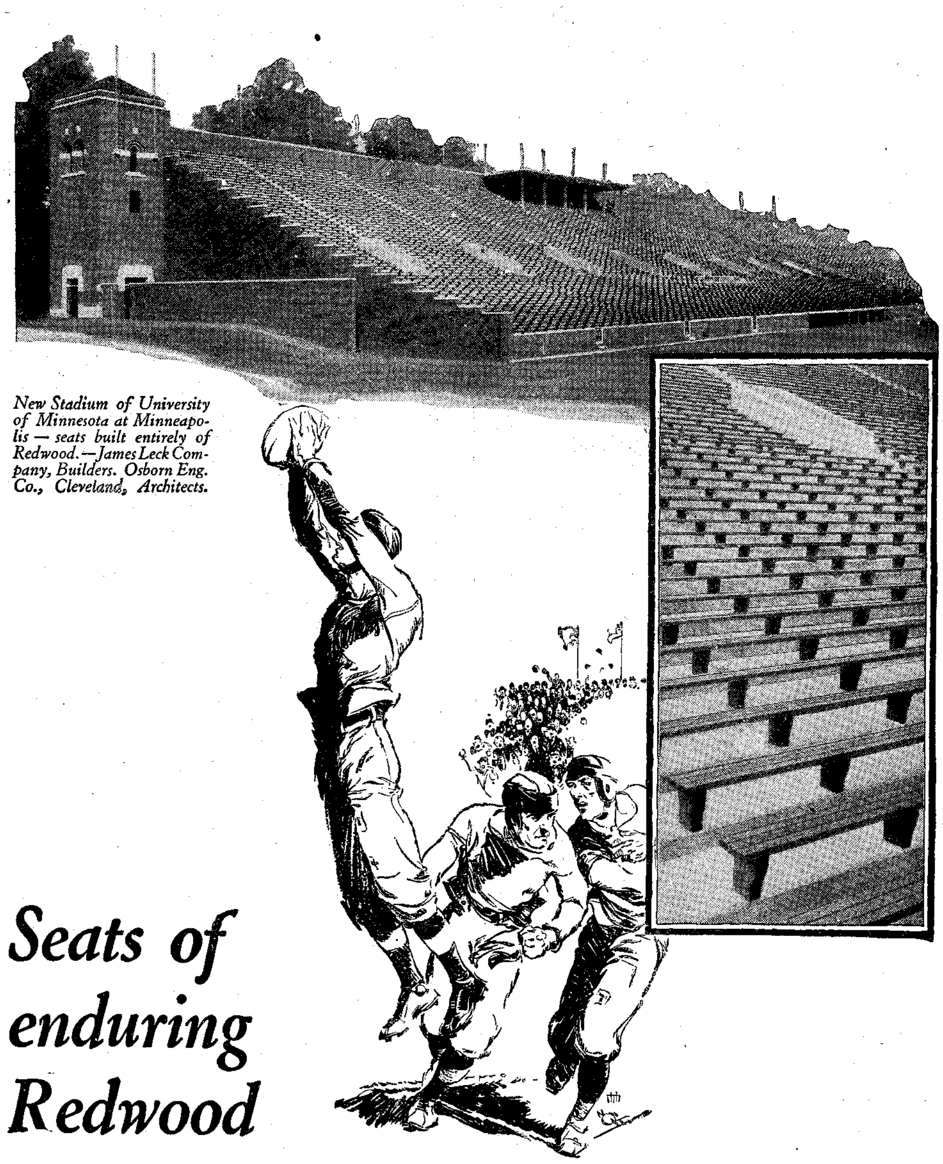
The erroneous alphabetization of *Vicente Blasco's* name by the "Encyclopedia Britannica" under *Ibáñez* is due to the fact that the editors decided to ignore the paternal name and list him under the maternal one. The "New International Encyclopedia" lists him under his *paternal* name—*Blasco Ibáñez* (Vicente). In Spain the practise is to place the *father's name first* and to give the *mother's name last*. The *y* in Spanish is generally a copulative conjunction used, between proper names, to designate both male and female parentage. This point, which seems to have been overlooked by a number of editors of reference books, is insisted upon by punctilious Spaniards. Persons who do not understand this frequently take the last name as being the family name of the person referred to. During the Spanish-American War the United States had affairs with Ramón *Blanco y Arenas* and Arsenio *Martinez y Campos* and then we used the names variously. As recently as September 15, 1923, Lieutenant-General Don Miguel *Primo de Rivera y Orbaneja*, Marquis de Estella, was appointed Chief of the Government and President of a Military Directory charged with the government of Spain. Under the decree issued the country was divided into eight military districts and these were put under the Military Directorate of the following generals: (1) Adolfo Vallespinosa *y* Vior; (2) Luis Hermosa *y* Kit; (3) Luis Navarro *y* Alonso de Celada; (4) Dalmiro Rodriguez *y* Pedrê; (5) Antonio Mayandía *y* Gomez; (6) Francisco Gomez-Jordana *y* Souza; (7) Francisco Ruiz del Portal *y* Martin; (8) Mario Muslera *y* Planes.

Dear Sirs, Gentlemen—"V. M. H.," Atlanta, Ga.—"Please inform me which is correct, 'Dear Sirs' or 'Gentlemen.'"

Usage governs the point you raise. In this country, the Lexicographer thinks that "Dear Sirs" is the form which predominates, but both are in use. Professionally, "Gentlemen" is in wide use, especially where no business connection has been established. It is a more formal method of address.

practical, practicable—"E. T. D.," Dayton, O.—"Kindly give the distinction between the words *practical* and *practicable*."

The word *practical* means "that can be put into practise or rendered applicable for use; as *practical* knowledge"; whereas the word *practicable* is perhaps best expressed by the synonym "feasible." *Practical* has a general application, being governed by actual use and experience; as, *practical* statesmanship or wisdom; *practicable*, on the contrary, is particular, and signifies the suitability of the particular thing named to the desired end. Thus one may know a *practical* man but not a *practicable* one.



New Stadium of University of Minnesota at Minneapolis — seats built entirely of Redwood.—James Leck Company, Builders. Osborn Eng. Co., Cleveland, Architects.

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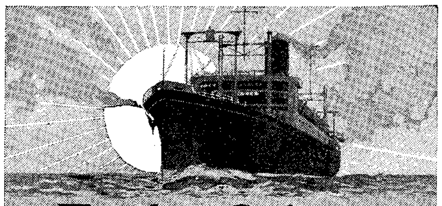

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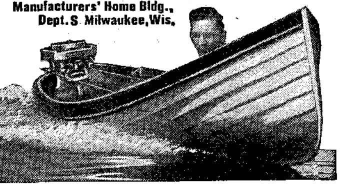

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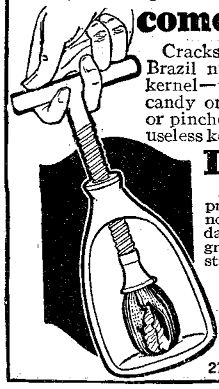

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Novelty.—HE—"I have an idea."

SHE—"Be good to it. It's in a strange place."—*Burr.*

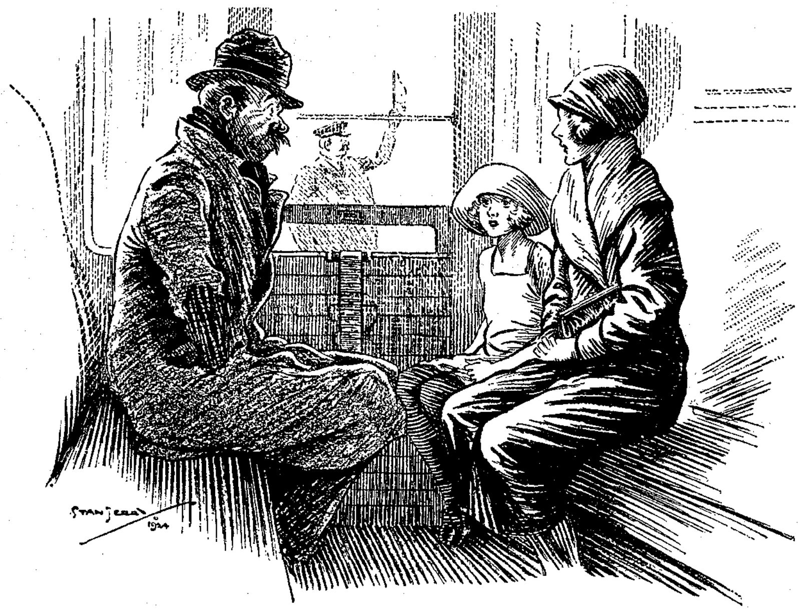
Chapter No. 5.—MRS. SPRIGGS—"There she is now. That's her fifth husband."

MR. SPRIGGS—"Husband! He isn't a husband. He's just simply an instalment.'—*Life.*

Signs.—"Has your brother come home from college yet?"

"I guess so, or else the car's been stolen."—*Ski-U-Mah.*

Asserting His Prerogative.—MAN (in barber-chair)—"Be careful not to cut my hair too short—people will take me for my wife!"—*Le Quotidien (Paris).*



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LADY (wishing to get rid of undesirable traveling companion before the train starts): "I hope you don't mind, but my little girl is just getting over scarlet-fever."

FACETIOUS FRED (solemnly): "It don't matter to me, Mum. I'm a-goin' to commit suicide as soon as we gets past the suburbs."

Liberal.—DOCTOR—"I'll examine you for fifteen dollars."

PATIENT—"All right, Doc; and if you find it, we'll split fifty-fifty."—*Life.*

Has to Have It.—TEACHER—"Why is a giraffe's neck so long?"

SMART SAMMY—"Because its head is such a long way from its body."—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

Where Ignorance Is Bliss.—The man who claims to understand women always arouses in them the desire to put one over on him.—*Don Marquis in the New York Herald Tribune.*

A Large Exception.—"At least once in my life I was glad to be down and out."

"And when was that?"

"After my first trip in an airplane."—*McKendree Review.*

Raising Cane.—"Did you go to the pictures alone?"

"Yes, mother."

"Then how does it happen you left here with an umbrella and come back with a cane?"—*Bursts and Duds.*

Eyes on the Road!—FOZZLETON—"What are you taking the mirror out of your car for?"

BOZZLETON—"Oh, just to be on the safe side."

FOZZLETON—"How so?"

BOZZLETON—"My wife is going to drive the car to-day."—*New Bedford (Mass.) Sunday Standard.*

Epicedium.—The Cries of London have been set to music. The tremolo swan-song of the flustered pedestrian is said to be particularly effective.—*London Opinion.*

All Cut Up.—"Where have you been?"

"In the hospital getting censored."

"Censored?"

"Yes. I had several important parts cut out."—*The Tennessee Star.*

Improve Your Child.—Edison, with all his inventions, was a piker compared to the ambitious young photographer who advertised: "Your baby, if you have one, can be enlarged, tinted, and framed for $8.79."—*Jack o' Lantern.*

More Trouble.—SHE—"Now what are you stopping for?"

HE (as car comes to halt)—"I've lost my bearings."

SHE—"Well, at least you are original. Most fellows run out of gas!"—*Idaho Yarn.*

Wide Breach.—JUDGE—"Have you good grounds against this man for your breach of promise suit?"

LIZA—"'Deed Ah has! Ah promised mahself to marry dat man, an' he ain't nevah asked me to."—*Bursts and Duds.*

Reasonable.—APPLICANT—"I want some advice about my husband, sir. He left me twenty-five years ago and I ain't seen him since."

MAGISTRATE—"Well?"

APPLICANT—"What about me 'aving a separation?"—*London Opinion.*